

HAWAII'S PROBLEM

Public Lands and How to Use Them.

Studied by President Roosevelt, and without hunting opinions AWAII'S land problem is being with acclamation he has been able to secure many views upon what is deemed necessary by the leading men of the Territory.

While in Washington early in the winter Mr. R. F. Dillingham was asked by the President to furnish an opinion upon the necessities in the way of land legislation and the status of the land question here. This was a task of moment, and in preparation for it Mr. Dillingham secured many opinions, and finally sent to Washington a complete summary of the situation. Although it is opposed in some points to the President's policy, as outlined in his message, it was well received at the White House, and has been used in consideration of the subject by President Roosevelt. The letter follows:

San Francisco, January 11, 1902.
To the Honorable Theodore Roosevelt,
President of the United States, Wash-
ington, D. C.

My Dear Sir:—I count it a high honor to have been requested by you at our interview last fall to express my views upon the condition of matters at Hawaii. At that time it was my expectation to proceed at once to Hawaii; but on reaching San Francisco, I found business demanding my attention, and I have been kept here ever since. As soon as I realized the delay that might occur, I wrote to several of my Hawaiian friends, and this letter is the result of their replies to me, in part, but mostly of my own observations, made during a continuous residence of 36 years at Hawaii. My views are those of a business man, and during my whole residence I have been actively engaged in business pursuits, both commercial and industrial.

When I went to Hawaii in 1865 as an American sailor, the government was monarchical in form. I saw this give way to the Republic, and later have seen that Republic merged into the United States.

As an American theorist I should rejoice to see American territory everywhere and filled only by Americans or by those who in time might become such. But theories vanish in practical experience, and just as aliens are permitted to hold real estate in the various States of the United States, so the menial labor throughout our country is largely performed by foreigners. The growth and development of the country have been such as to bring about this condition. Hawaii has not been an exception. The residents there, in this growth and development.

SUGAR INDUSTRY.

Hawaii's main product for many years has been, and now is, sugar. Rice and coffee thrive in certain parts of the islands, but are produced in only moderate quantities.

The location of the islands, the fertility of the soil (a decomposed lava), the skill shown in irrigating the growing cane at just the proper time, and the use of fertilizers calculated to supply to the soil the exact nutriment needed for the growth of the cane, have enabled plantations to produce fabulous yields of cane; and by the use of the most improved machinery in the mills very high percentages of juice have been extracted from the cane, and remarkable results achieved.

These results have naturally turned the attention of everyone at the islands to the cultivation of sugar.

Hence arose the necessity for more and more laborers, not skilled labor alone, but unskilled labor for planting, cultivating, irrigating, stripping and loading the cane.

Sufficient help could not be found among the native Hawaiians, and the problem arose, where to turn for help.

Attention was first drawn to the Portuguese of the Azores, who came in numbers, so that there are now some 18,000 at the islands. They constitute the best and most competent class of laborers; are moral, honest, industrious, home-loving people, and are almost the only class of foreigners who are not transitory. They are not, however, void of ambition, and many of them with the money accumulated on the plantations have gone into the dairy and other businesses, and have left their places to be filled.

The Italian peasant has come in small numbers and has proven a fair wage-earner, but only that. It was not possible to induce other nationalities to come in any quantity. Various reasons were given, but the most common one was the remoteness of Hawaii from their former homes.

In this emergency attention was drawn to China and Japan and the demand temporarily met by immigration from those countries.

Up to the time of annexation, laborers coming to Hawaii had their passage paid, clothing and necessities provided for the trip, and a contract of employment was entered into with them for a short term of years. So well satisfied were most of them that at the termination of their contract they were usually ready to engage for another term.

At most of the plantations they were furnished with comfortable homes, good schools were provided for their children, good wages were paid, they accumulated means, and in every way found their condition much better than at their former homes.

During the few years next preceding annexation, in anticipation thereof, many new plantations were started, thus creating a larger demand for laborers.

With annexation all contracts, of course, terminated. Demand was at once made for higher wages, and this condition of things threatened to cause chaos. In addition thereto the low price of sugar and the restlessness caused by a new form of government, with the uncertainty thereon attendant, rendered the condition of affairs at Hawaii very seri-

WITH MALICE TOWARD NONE



JUDGE GEAR—Keep right on, good friend; this is a sign of good cheer, not malice.

R. W. BRECKONS SWORN AS UNITED STATES ATTORNEY



R. W. BRECKONS, of Wyoming, was sworn in by Judge Estee yesterday afternoon, as United States District Attorney for Hawaii. Mr. Breckons, accompanied by his wife and child, arrived yesterday morning on the transport Warren, and has taken up temporary quarters at the Hawaiian Hotel.

Mr. Breckons did not appear in court until after noon, though a special adjournment was taken to 11 o'clock at the morning session in anticipation of his coming. He appeared at 2 o'clock, however, and was presented to the court by Mr. Dunne, immediately taking the oath of office, which was administered by Judge Estee.

Mr. Breckons immediately took hold of his new official duties, and spent the afternoon with Mr. Dunne in going over the work of the office. To an Advertiser reporter yesterday Mr. Breckons said that he intended to start in immediately, but that he would make no changes of any kind, as he was well satisfied with the way the office had been conducted. Mr. Breckons stated that the trip down had been exceedingly rough, but still was very pleasant, as he had many friends among the army officers on board.

Mr. Breckons is to remain at the Hawaiian for the present. He has quite a large number of friends in the city, the Wyoming delegation in Honolulu being quite strong. He is still quite a young man, and made a decidedly favorable impression upon the Federal court officials yesterday. Years ago he was a printer, but he gave up that art when he was twenty-two, to take up the practice of law, in which he gained an enviable reputation at Cheyenne, from which place he was appointed District Attorney for Hawaii. He is also a former resident of Washington, and is a graduate of Georgetown University in that city.

Extradition Refused.
PARIS, Feb. 15.—The extradition to Bremen of Count Toulous de Lavigne, who was arrested here on a charge of swindling, has been refused on the ground that the charge against the Count was not sufficiently proved.

Plague in the Punjab.
LONDON, Feb. 15.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Lahore says that under the new regime of non-intervention the plague is ravaging the Punjab and 100 deaths are occurring daily.

SEVENTY-FIVE TREES GIVEN TO HAWAII

When Arbor day comes around next April, Hawaii will be the recipient of seventy-five beautiful shade trees, specially adapted to this climate, the gift of the Department of Agriculture at Washington. Secretary Wilson has planned for this year an entirely new departure in the encouragement of tree-planting, supplementary to the regular annual distribution of seeds, by the aid of Congressmen.

In April the department will assign to each Senator, Representative and Delegate, seventy-five shade trees. Care is to be taken that the trees shall be varieties suited to the climate or region where they are to be set out, and they are to be forwarded to their respective new homes.

It is not known yet whether any word has been received from Delegate Wilcox, but it is expected the trees will be forthcoming in a few weeks. As the school children do more planting on Arbor days than others, the probabilities are that the duty of planting Secretary Wilson's trees will be assigned to the schools of the Territory.

Arbor day is a day set apart by most States and Territories for the voluntary planting of trees by the people. The object is to encourage the planting of trees and to stimulate public interest in forestry. The importance of the day has been greatly increased by interesting the children of the public schools in its observance. The day is made a school holiday, and special and often elaborate programs of exercises are carried out. Arbor day was inaugurated by the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture, which, in 1874, recommended that the second Wednesday in April of each year be dedicated to the work of planting trees. Since then most of the States and Territories have followed the custom, Hawaii observing it with the rest.

A GREAT DISCOVERY.

One That May Revolutionize the World's Motive Power.

NEW YORK, February 15.—A cable to the Sun from London says: Assertions have been made in the press in the past few days that a new valve mechanism, which has been tested on the Great Northern Railway, will reduce coal consumption forty per cent, and that a locomotive thus fitted and with 140 pounds of steam will do more work than the ordinary one with 210 pounds. The president of the road told the stockholders yesterday that its importance was probably exaggerated.

It may be added here that another invention, which is really epoch-making, was recently perfected and will be soon announced. It has been tested by the highest authorities, who affirm that it will revolutionize the motive power of the world. It cannot be described now, but it comes from Germany.

Funeral of Dufferin.

BELFAST, Feb. 15.—The remains of the Marquis of Dufferin, who died Wednesday last, were interred this afternoon at Glasnevin. There was a large gathering of mourners. The Duke of Argyll represented King Edward.

Theodore Richards is compiling a new book of hymns for the Hawaiian Board of Missions.

BREWERS KEEP OUT

Directors Decide to Not Touch Kona.

Receiver Wundenberg of the Kona Sugar Company is as much at sea as before he landed yesterday morning, on his return from Hawaii, over what is to be the future of his receivership, and as well of the company whose fate is in his hands. After a careful examination of the plantation, and after a report of Manager Robertson, which was generally favorable to the project, the directors of Brewer & Company yesterday decided that they would not undertake the financing of the receivership.

Receiver Wundenberg and Manager Robertson returned from their visit to Kona in the steamer Kanai yesterday morning. They spent four days on the estate and went all over it. They interviewed the men at interest and inspected the growing cane and the mill, and came away with a comprehensive report upon the situation. One of the duties of the receiver was to make arrangements with the labor to continue at work for the present, so as to prevent the loss of the cane, and this was successfully done. In fact, the men on the plantation, many of whom have not had their wages for four months, are now working with the belief that the company which had the inspection made, may take the proposition in hand, and they have asked only that they be supplied with food. This was done, and until new advices reach them it is likely that there will be no action of operations on the part of the workers.

Soon after the return of Manager Robertson there was held a meeting of the directors of the firm of Brewer & Company. Manager Robertson made his report to the directors, not taking time to reduce it all to writing. He went over the situation carefully. In his statement he said that there was a fairly good stand of cane, and he thought there would be taken off not less than 3000 tons this crop, and perhaps more. The crop coming on now he estimated at about 4000 tons. Altogether there was a fairly good proposition, but the roads were hard to gather up and there were always possibilities of troubles.

The matter at length, and it was said on good authority that it was decided that the probable profits from the transaction did not seem to be commensurate with the work which would have to be done. The contingencies were such that while there is in sight a good proposition, the firm has on hand so much business that it was not deemed wise to go into anything more, just at this time.

From outside sources it was learned that there have been some criticisms passed, which made it apparent that some of the stockholders of the Kona company thought the firm was about to take an unfair advantage of the company, while it is in trouble, and that in the event of any lack of success the blame would be laid at the doors of the corporation, and that this had been given some weight by members of the firm.

Receiver Wundenberg said yesterday that he was more than pleased with what he saw of the plantation, but that he could not tell what he would do in the situation. He said there was not less than 3500 tons of sugar in sight and that there would be not less than 4500 tons next crop. All of this made the outlook of the best, and the only thing he needed was some one who could see it in the same light. He continued:

"Arrangements have been made to have the cane cultivated until there has been some settlement made of the matter. The cane is grown on shares by Japanese contractors, and the plantation has been advancing necessities of life for the workers. The men had nothing to eat and I arranged that they should have supplies sufficient for the present. I could make no definite assurances to the leaders in the contracts, but I told them that there was a chance that Brewer & Company would take up the work of the plantation."

"I do not know what I shall do at all. I shall try hard to find a man who will take up the work. There is a good thing there for the man who will put up \$150,000 to carry this plantation until the crops now in sight are milled. The values are there and the plantation would return at least \$400,000 from the two crops. If the money cannot be had there is nothing left but to sell the estate out. That will not be done until every effort has been made to find a firm which will finance the proposition."

The general belief is that the plantation will come out all right in the end but that there may be some difficulty for a time. Some of the married men of the city are understood to be just a little inclined to hold off, owing to the fact that the matter is in the hands of the Circuit Courts, and there is no real sense of security.

Manuel R. Silveira has brought suit against L. Ahlo for rent in the amount of \$4,467.30, alleged to be due on property rented to defendant in 1900.

(Continued on Page 2.)

PARKER IS FIGHTING

Report That His Friends Are Working.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

RUMOR has it that the steamer to-day will take from Honolulu strong letters to President Roosevelt, urging Parker's nomination for governor. There has been some activity among the men who have been all along opposed to the executive chosen by the late President McKinley since the return of Parker, and frequent conferences have been held.

Parker visited the courthouse yesterday afternoon and, in default of a judge's chambers had a conference with Judges Gear and Humphreys in the hallway of the building. There was a quarter of an hour spent in heart-to-heart talk, and then the candidate for the executive chair drove away. While members of the Sewall faction will not talk of their fight, it is understood that they are reinforcing the work of their non-resident belief in every way possible.

Republicans are at work all over the islands for the purpose of getting in shape for the coming campaign, and the making of citizens, the listing of voters and straightening of lines of endeavor are progressing in a manner which cannot fall of effect.

One of the most valuable moves which has been made is the inquiry as to the status of the Porto Ricans who are now in the country. It was the opinion of many lawyers that every Porto Rican who is here will be entitled to vote when the next election comes off. There is nothing in the law which prevents the naturalization of the natives of the West Indies, as there is with reference to the Oriental peoples, and the result will be, without doubt, the taking out of papers in accordance with the opinion of Attorney-General Dole.

The Fourth District Republican convention will be held at the rooms of the Republican Territorial Committee Thursday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. The meeting will be held for the express purpose of nominating a candidate for the legislature, to fill the unexpired term of the late A. F. Gillilan. The question of the late now is to find a man who would accept the nomination. The most prominently named candidate is Joseph A. Gilman, but so often has he expressed his determination to refuse to make the race, that in the circles of the leaders his name has ceased to receive consideration.

With the name of Mr. Gilman out the nomination seems likely to go to Jas. F. Morgan. He has been often mentioned, but owing to the state of his health and the demands of his business there is fear that he also will refuse the nomination. Chairman James H. Boyd said last evening that the names mentioned are the only ones which have been called to his attention and that he did not have a single candidate himself for the place. He had been assured by Mr. Gilman, he said, that there was no condition which would tempt him to make the race. The name of James F. Morgan had been mentioned, but he was not in good health and might refuse to give the time and action such a contest would need.

Among some members of the committee, there is gossip that the only way a candidate may be secured at this time, when the honor is an empty one, is to make an agreement on honor, that the man making this fight shall have the support of the present committee-men when the next nominating convention shall be held. This might prove a bait, but the chances, according to the most prominent members of the committee, are slight. The only way out of the difficulty, one Republican said yesterday, seemed to be the importation of a man from the Fifth district.

The Home Rulers are caucusing over the matter nightly, but there appears to be only one candidate, Prince Cupid, who refused at first to consider the matter. The members of the Executive Committee of the party appear to have no other candidate at hand, and they will take up the task of persuading the Prince to make the race, at the meeting on Thursday evening.

There is among Democrats a disposition to not make any fight for the vacant seat. The leaders of the party say there is nothing to gain in making a contest now and they will wait the fall campaign for their determined stand. There may be a change in their position later, but the men who made the last fight are not eager to get into one now when there is only a title to be had.

AFTER THE MONEY.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

GROUND was established yesterday for a contest in the court over the cash, which was deposited in bank by the first officers of the Chinese Relief Society. Formal demand was made upon Bishop & Co. by Yee Chin, and Yim Quon who as President and Treasurer of the society made the deposits two years ago. The demands were refused, owing to the fact that there had been made objection, and the bank would not act until the legality of the opposing claims were settled.

Soon after noon the men named and their attorney, Andrade, accompanied by Dr. Poon, who represented the Chinese Consul, entered the bank and tendered two certificates of deposit, made out in their names, for redempt to the credit of the Chinese Relief Society, which had been incorporated recently. This would mean only the recognition of the claim of the men named to withdraw the money, and the refusal makes a square issue, as to what is to be done.

SUGAR

The Latest Estimates of European Beet Sugar Output.—The Cuban Crop is held for tariff Concessions

Williams, Dimond & Co., under date of February 11, write as follows to their local correspondents:

Our last circular, per Ventura, was dated January 15, 1902.

Sugar—No changes have since occurred in the local market or for export, prices established December 24th still being in force.

Basis—January 16th, spot sale, 700 tons at 3½¢; 17th, no sales; 18th, to arrive sale, 400 tons, at 3½¢; 20th, spot sale, 350 tons at 3½¢; 21st, no sales; 22d, spot sale, 1,200 tons at 3½¢; 23d to 25th, no sales; 27th, to arrive sale, 2,500 tons at 3½¢, and on same date cost and freight sale, 7,000 tons, at 3.70¢; 28th, cost and freight sale, 600 tons, at 3.70¢; 29th, spot sale, 250 tons, at 3.11-16¢, and on same date cost and freight sale, 300 tons, at 3.11-16¢; 31st, to arrive sale, 1,100 tons at 3.11-16¢; 31st, to arrive sale, 1,600 tons at 3.65¢; Feb. 1st, no sales; 3d, to arrive sale, 1,200 tons, at 3.11-16¢; 4th, to arrive sale, 250 tons, at 3.11-16¢; 5th to 10th, no sales; 11th, to arrive sale, 350 tons at 3½¢; 12th, holiday in New York; 13th, no sales; 14th, spot sale, 2,100 tons at 3½¢, establishing basis for 3d-degree centrifugals in New York this date, 3.62¢; San Francisco, 3.25¢.

New York Refined—Quotation of 4.50¢, equivalent to 4.41¢ net cash, established January 14th, continued in force until January 23d, on which day an advance of ten points was recorded, establishing a price of 4.60¢, equivalent to 4.51¢ net cash. Since that time no further change has occurred.

London Beets—January 16th, 6s 6d; 17th, 6s 7½d; 18th to 23d, 6s 6d; 24th and 25th, 6s 8½d; 27th, 6s 7½d; 28th, 6s 8½d; 29th, 6s 8½d; 30th, 6s 9d; 31st, 6s 9d; February 1st, 6s 9½d; 2d, 6s 9½d; 3d to 7th, 6s 7½d; 8th to 14th, 6s 9d.

London Cable—February 8th, quotes Java No. 15 D. S. 8s 6d; fair refining, 7s 6d; same date last year, 11s 9d and 10s 9d, respectively. February beets, 6s 9d, against 8s 3d, corresponding period last year. March beets, 6s 9½d, against 8s 4½d same date last year.

Stock—Willitt & Gray report February 6th, United States four ports, in all hands, estimated February 6th, 81,055 tons, against 123,156 tons last year; last year, 81,055 tons; principal ports Cuba, estimated February 4th, 139,500 tons, against 58,869 tons corresponding period last year. Total stock in all principal countries, by cable February 6th, at latest uneven date, 2,533,555 tons, against 2,741,523 tons, increase over last year, 781,723 tons. Sugar crops of the world, estimated February 6th, grand total cane and beet sugar, 10,802,130 tons, against 9,642,049 tons corresponding period last year; estimated increase in the world's production, 1,159,080 tons.

European Beet Crops—The following is Mr. Licht's estimate in detail of the European beet sugar production of the 1901-1902 campaign, as compared with preceding campaigns:

	1901-02	1900-01
Germany, tons	2,270,000	1,984,086
Austria, tons	1,320,000	1,094,043
France, tons	1,200,000	1,170,332
Russia, tons	1,050,000	920,000
Belgium, tons	350,000	340,000
Holland, tons	200,000	175,081
Other countries, tons	400,000	387,450

Tons

Germany, tons

Austria, tons

France, tons

Russia, tons

Belgium, tons

Holland, tons

Other countries, tons

Tons

Germany, tons

Austria, tons

France, tons

Russia, tons

Belgium, tons

Holland, tons

Other countries, tons

Tons

Germany, tons

Austria, tons

France, tons

Russia, tons

Belgium, tons

Holland, tons

Other countries, tons

Tons

Germany, tons

Austria, tons

France, tons

Russia, tons

Belgium, tons

Holland, tons

Other countries, tons

Tons

Germany, tons

Austria, tons

France, tons

Russia, tons

Belgium, tons

Holland, tons

Other countries, tons

Tons

Germany, tons

Austria, tons

France, tons

Russia, tons

Belgium, tons

Holland, tons

Other countries, tons

Tons

Germany, tons

Austria, tons

France, tons

Russia, tons

Belgium, tons

Holland, tons

Other countries, tons

Tons

Germany, tons

Austria, tons

France, tons

Russia, tons

Belgium, tons

Holland, tons

Other countries, tons

Tons

Germany, tons

Austria, tons

France, tons

Russia, tons

Belgium, tons

Holland, tons

Other countries, tons

Tons

Germany, tons

Austria, tons

France, tons

Russia, tons

Belgium, tons

Holland, tons

Other countries, tons

Tons

Germany, tons

Austria, tons

France, tons

Russia, tons

Belgium, tons

Holland, tons

Other countries, tons

Tons

Germany, tons

Austria, tons

France, tons

Russia, tons

Belgium, tons

Holland, tons

Other countries, tons

Tons

Germany, tons

Austria, tons

France, tons

Russia, tons

Belgium, tons

Holland, tons

Other countries, tons

Tons

Germany, tons

Austria, tons

France, tons

Russia, tons

Belgium, tons

Holland, tons

Other countries, tons

Tons

Germany, tons

Austria, tons

France, tons

Russia, tons

Belgium, tons

Holland, tons

Other countries, tons

Tons

Germany, tons

Austria, tons

France, tons

Russia, tons

Belgium, tons

Holland, tons

Other countries, tons

Tons

Germany, tons

Austria, tons

France, tons

Russia, tons

Belgium, tons

Holland, tons

Other countries, tons

Tons

Germany, tons

Austria, tons

France, tons

Russia, tons

Belgium, tons

Holland, tons

Other countries, tons

Tons

Germany, tons

Austria, tons

France, tons

Russia, tons

Belgium, tons

Holland, tons

Other countries, tons

Tons

Germany, tons

Austria, tons

France, tons

Russia, tons

Belgium, tons

Holland, tons

Other countries, tons

Tons

Germany, tons

Austria, tons

France, tons

Russia, tons

Belgium, tons

Holland, tons

Other countries, tons

Tons

Germany, tons

Austria, tons

France, tons

Russia, tons

Belgium, tons

Holland, tons

Other countries, tons

Tons

Germany, tons

Austria, tons

France, tons

Russia, tons

Belgium, tons

Holland, tons

Other countries, tons

Tons

Germany, tons

Austria, tons

France, tons

Russia, tons

Belgium, tons

Holland, tons

Other countries, tons

Tons

Germany, tons

Austria, tons

France, tons

Russia, tons

Belgium, tons

Holland, tons

Other countries, tons

Tons

Germany, tons

Austria, tons

France, tons

Russia, tons

Belgium, tons

Holland, tons

Other countries, tons

Tons

Germany, tons

Austria, tons

France, tons

Russia, tons

Belgium, tons

Holland, tons

Other countries, tons

Tons

Germany, tons

Austria, tons

France, tons</

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu,
H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
Per Month \$.50
Per Year 5.00
Per Month, Foreign 6.00
Per Year, Foreign 72.00

Payable Invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,
Manager

FRIDAY FEBRUARY 23.

Miss Stone may be able to pay it all
back when she goes on the lecture
platform.Apparently the Eastern Democrats
want to unite their party at the politi-
cal grave of Mr. Bryan.Why draw on strength for a useless
election when one that counts for
something is not far off?It was enough to save Cuba from
ruin by the Spaniards without taking a
contract to make all the Cubans rich.There is one thing about the Demo-
cratic party for an issue: The party
isn't looking for birds in any of the
old Bryan's nests.Governor Taft says there is no cow's
or milk in the Philippines. When
they want to milk anything over there
they try the treasury.It looks as if some of the European
powers would fight yet over the ques-
tion of which one was friendliest to us
during the Spanish war.Judging from Volcano Marshall's Ma-
nilla letter it looks as if he were ready
to connive at the dreadful outrage of
withholding the ballot from the Fili-
pinos.So long as there is a chance to chase
rainbows, we don't see why any Rep-
ublican should waste his time in run-
ning for a phantom seat in a defunct
legislature.Senator Stewart's bill to increase the
pay of Senators and Representatives to
\$7500 per year hardly got votes enough
to carry it into the Record. The Wil-
cox bill to raise everybody's pay is
next to trifle with the buzz-saw.It is not surprising to hear that Sen-
ator Depew has come out strongly for
the Panama canal route. As the di-
recting genius of the Vanderbilt lines,
which are reaching for a Pacific ter-
minal, Mr. Depew could hardly afford
to do anything else.The question of who invited Prince
Henry has been raised in Congress. It
is a new idea that an invitation was
needed. Several million Germans have
entered this country without one and
there is no reason why the Prince
shouldn't have a show.The fear that "Viscount" Hinton, the
organ-grinder, would come into the
peerage, has been dispelled by the de-
cision of the Lord Chief Justice, that
Hinton, under a family settlement
made in 1853, could not out his step-
brother, the youthful Earl Poulett,
from the family estates. The return of
Hinton to the organ, with greatly in-
creased fame, may now be looked for.According to the latest dispatches,
the President, in his coming review of
the Schley case, will not discuss what
occurred prior to the battle of San-
tiago "on the ground that if Schley's
conduct was reprehensible it was con-
doned by the Navy Department and by
President McKinley when Schley's pro-
motion was recommended. As for the
battle of Santiago, the President is in-
clined to the opinion, according to his
visitors, that the victory was won by
all the captains, and that credit cannot
therefore be given exclusively to
Schley, although the latter acted cour-
ageously, and, with the Oregon, suc-
ceeded in preventing the escape of the
Colon." It will be noticed from this
that the President gets out of a diffi-
cult situation very neatly.The San Francisco papers have prob-
ably succeeded in making things un-
comfortable for John Bennett, a jour-
nalist of high reputation, personally
and in his line of business, by associ-
ating him, pictorially, with the sup-
posed murderer of Nora Fuller. There are
more than a few John Bennetts in the
world, but the most press chose to
draw a likeness from memory of re-
porter Bennett, who was, at last ac-
counts, working in St. Louis. A pro-
test came by wire the other day from
a place where he is known, but the
mischievous had been done. As the man
wanted by the police has eaten for fif-
teen years at the Popular Restaurant
on Geary street and as Bennett came
to San Francisco five years ago and
did not stay long, his explanation
should be complete.St. Patrick is a saint who does not
need the calendar of his church to
make him respected and popular. Nor
is his popularity confined to his own
religious following. Everybody, Catho-
lic and Protestant, Jew and Gentile,
has a fondness for St. Patrick, whose
reputation was that of a good, humane
and witty soul, a hard-working man
and a devoted enemy of snakes. On
these accounts it is a pleasure to add
his birthday to the list of those ob-
served in Hawaii. Considering that Ha-
waii, in its dearth of reptiles and in
its Emerald tone of landscape, is so
much like Ireland, and considering that
Irishmen are of long standing here, we
marvel that St. Patrick has never had
much of a show at Honolulu in the
past. But all's well that ends well.
March 17th will no longer pass unob-
served and on the next one the Irish
saint will be celebrated in a way that
would have warmed the cockles of his
merry old heart.

HUMOR ON THE BENCH.

Judge Gear is developing as a hu-
morist as well as a humanitarian. In a
way which is exciting the surprised de-
light of the Saturday night merry-mak-
ers, as well as of his other friends. The
Judge's profound knowledge of law is
tempered by such a yearning tenden-
cy for the alleged criminal, that it is
a cold day when some burglar or
murderer or swipes seller is not made
a text for a sermon lambasting the po-
lice department for their iniquity in
bringing the criminal to trial; and
an instruction to the jury to
acquit the prisoner on techni-
cal grounds, is the Judge's strong suit
after the police trumps are disposed of.
But on Tuesday last the Judge went
himself one better than usual and ex-
ploded a joke on the police department
from which they have not yet recover-
ed. It seemed that a festive citizen
who did not have the wherewithal to
spend his Christmas in San Francisco
loaded up with Apollinaris or some
similar soothing lotion and proceeded to
a neighbor's, where he attempted to
imitate a combination of a 60-mile cy-
clone and George Davis arguing con-
stitutional law. In three minutes by
the watch the room was a wreck to the
tune of between two and three hundred
dollars. This was really a very humor-
ous situation, but the craven spirit of
the owner of the wrecked furniture
failed to recognize it, and he had the
impudence to call in the police. They,
in turn, with a stupidity that would
drive a man less well-balanced than
the Judge to drink, failed to recognize
the fun in the performance, and ac-
tually not only stopped the perform-
ance before the house was pulled down,
but had the indecency to prosecute the
humorist. When the undisputed evi-
dence was all in it was pointed out to
the Judge that not a witness had testi-
fied that the humorist acted with "mal-
ice." The humorist himself made no
announcement, either before, after or
during the performance, that he was
accused by malice; neither did any
one make the announcement on his be-
half. Under these circumstances the
truth was clearly and instantaneously
revealed to the Judge that justice must
once more flatter out the police depart-
ment, for interfering with the innocent
pleasures of a free-born American citi-
zen, and he forthwith scowled a horri-
ble frown at the shrinking and af-
frighted Attorney-General and ordered
the jury on pain of listening to a con-
stitutional argument by George Davis
to acquit the prisoner. The jury would
have faced death without a tremor;
but flesh and blood has its limits and
the required verdict was forthwith
filed, and one more link was stricken
from the chain which has heretofore
held Hawaii in bondage. On days when
the Judge feels blue and sleepy we
shall expect a bench warrant to issue
for the cyclonic humorist, and that,
like David before Solomon, he will con-
vert the sombre courtroom into an airy,
fairy bower of wit and forthwith
charm the Judge back into his usual
state of pink and scintillating wisdom
and joyousness.

Mr. Yardley has projected his mind's
eye into the future and herewith pre-
sents a photographic representation of
the joyful occasion.

DREDGING FOR CAPITAL.

When Congressional investigations
degenerate into fault-finding and quer-
ulous questionings, where men of po-
litical descent to innuendo in effort to
discredit public servants, it is time for
decency to prevail and the cloak of
public necessities be drawn away from
would-be capital makers.

When President McKinley selected
Judge Taft of Cincinnati, to take the
chairmanship of the Philippine Com-
mission, there was universal approval
of the choice, especially on the part of
all those who knew the capacity and
private life of the Ohioan. Since going
into the islands of the East his acts
have been public property, and that he
has been sincere and hard worked is
shown in every report, public and pri-
vate, which has come from him or any
visitor. Men of all shades of politics,
who have made the tour to the archi-
pelago have come away with the belief
that in the governor the nation had a
representative of whom it is well to be
proud.

But the Democracy of the United
States is nothing if not peculiar. Dis-
traught over the prevalence of prosper-
ity, affronted over the contentment of
the people, which they know will have
reflex in the votes which are to be cast
this fall for members of Congress and
for Legislatures which will elect many
Senators, are wildly trying to make
capital out of the situation in the Phi-
lippines. And the result is not entirely
to the satisfaction of the schemers,
either. First the Populist end of the
Democracy was found throwing mud at
a brave soldier of the United States
army, who was described as a "charity
boy," at West Point. Such expression
becomes Mr. Dubois, and will do him
little good in his own State, where by
a combination of two parties he barely
squeezed into the upper house, leaving
at home a gallant soldier and careful
legislator, George Shoup. Nor will it
sit well upon that mass of the people
who draw no lines between the youth
who is born with neither a gold nor sil-
ver spoon for his mouth, and who re-
sents the imputation of lack of nobility
of character, because education was
taken at the hands of the nation which
he serves.

Falling to find advantage in the army
situation, which comforts them, the
same men, led on principally by "Tom"
Patterson of Denver, whose Populism
is so notorious that even his Democratic
colleagues sometimes back over ac-
companying him in his flights, and Ju-
bena of Idaho, who was left at home
because of treachery to his party, are
seeking to find a flaw in the civil
administration. Governor Taft has
been grilled by these political capital
mongers, but out of it all he comes
with the same clean record which has
distinguished his private life. There
was little comfort for the inquisitors
when, thinking they had found a san-
dial in that the governor lived in the
old palace, they brought out the fact
that the servants needed to care for the
place cost the governor \$2000 a year,
and that his stable had to be well filled
to take care of the service of his sta-
tion. And, too, they have found that
the Philippine is taking well his lesson in
government, which is conducted for the
benefit of the governed and that despite

small outbreaks there is a widening of
the zone of pacification.

It is useless. Democracy has grown to
be the party of opposition. Barren
of invention, senile in execution, the
party which tries to stand in the path
of advancement, as Americans of this
day see it, must remain the minority.
With the magnificent traditions which
alone form its history, for no recent
achievement has been added to its
glory, it is an unworthy fate for the
party which was led by Jefferson to
come down to following Dubois. In-
stead of its leader upon a charger, the
old party seems to be treading in the
path of the packer.

A HANDY CATPAW.

One of the mortifying things about
Hawaii's representation in Congress is
the way Mr. Wilcox permits himself to
be used as a catspaw. We have already
noted the sleight-of-hand trick by
which the astute Mr. Kahn got Wilcox
to father the leper bill that seemed
likely, at the time Mr. Kahn proposed
it, to get him into trouble with big San
Francisco houses doing business for
Hawaii. Kahn simply asked Wilcox
to take the measure off his hands and
"get all the credit," whereupon the
simple Hawaiian was only too pleased.
Now Wilcox finds himself in the ridicu-
lous position of having to oppose the
vital section of the measure bearing his
name or, in default of that, to take the
consequences from his people at home.
The school and county bills were easi-
ly passed to Wilcox and now the latter
is in a quandary himself as to the
means of their adaptation here.

The most flagrant instance of Wil-
cox's catspaw character is seen in his
salary grab bill. Probably not a single
other man in the House could be found
to father it. Many of the members
were averse enough for the \$10,000 per an-
num fixed in the so-called Wilcox bill,
but they had a wholesome fear of in-
troducing such a measure. However,
there was an easy alternative: "Just
get Wilcox to do the job; he doesn't
know any better." And the job was
done.

There have been Farmer Waybaks
in Congress, but none was ever quite
so sure to buy a glided brick as the
Hawaiian Delegate.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

The steamer Maui is on the marine
railway.

An election will be held by Company
H. Tuesday evening, to choose a suc-
cessor to the late Captain Murray.

The schooner Emma Claudina, with
"King" Greig on board, got away for
Fanning Island on Monday evening.

Princess Kawananakoa will receive
on the first and third Tuesdays of each
month, at Pualelani, Waikiki, from 3
to 6 p. m.

Ten new houses are either under
construction at or near College Hills,
or will be within a week. The frames
of several are up now.

The resolutions adopted by the Ho-
nolulu Labor Federation against the
employment of Asiatic labor on Federal
work have been forwarded to Wash-
ington for presentation to Congress.

W. F. C. Hasson, the government
electrical inspector, has gone to Hilo
to see that the rules and regulations
of the department are followed in the
construction there of the new power
plant.

General Warfield, who has been visit-
ing here for the past two months,
will depart for home in the Alameda.
General Warfield has been much im-
proved in health by his stay, and looks
fit for work once more.

Jared G. Smith has received a re-
quest from the Department of Agricul-
ture at Washington for full informa-
tion of the cultivation of sisal in Ha-
waii, and what chances there are for
the successful manufacture of the ar-
ticle. Mr. Smith will begin immedi-
ately to collect the desired information.

Emil Ney and Judge Gear are friends
again. Ney has resumed his duties as
bailiff to the grand jury, and yesterday
appeared in court as if he had never
lost his job. His promises of reform
were evidently effective, for at noon
he took up his home old position as
guard at the throne room door in the
Capitol building.

Mme. Geneva Johnstone-Bishop,
who fell and broke her arm while
walking down Fort street last week, is
improving rapidly. It is her intention
now to give a song recital, if she is
sufficiently recovered, before she is to
sail for San Francisco. No details
have been arranged, but there will be a
varied program given.

Wray Taylor, commissioner of agricul-
ture, has had published a notice
warning the public against the distri-
bution of the lantana scale, which is
now destroying the plant on Maui. The
people are advised that Professor Ko-
bele is soon to leave for Mexico to se-
cure a remedy for the lantana, which
will not injure other plant life, and
the public is requested not to attempt
a spread of the lantana scale now here.

The following cases were disposed of
by Judge Wilcox yesterday: Kikukapu-
kaka, vagrancy, three years reform
school; Ah Kin, larceny second degree,
committed for trial; T. Carey, assault
with a weapon, committed for trial; Hao
Kai, Kalka, affray, \$5 and costs; J.
Kane, assault and battery on E. K. Kane,
\$5 and costs; Nomura, larceny, com-
mitted for trial; and Ah Kio, affray,
\$10 and costs. Ah Kio, affray,
\$10 and costs. Ah Kio, affray,
\$10 and costs. Ah Kio, affray,
\$10 and costs.

(From Thursday's daily.)

The Globe Navigation Company's
steamer Turku left Seattle for Honolulu
on the 11th with nearly 200 tons of gen-
eral merchandise. She is due any time
now.

The ship Helen Brewer sailed for New
York yesterday, had 700 tons of cargo
aboard, and will take 1700 tons more on
Hawaii, after which she will proceed to
New York.

Another old landmark on Fort street
a tree, came down yesterday. The
tree stood opposite the Critchfield sal-
oon, and was just within the side-
walk line, obstructing free passage
west, and yesterday succumbed to the
axe.

A novelty in slot machines has just
been installed in a Fort street saloon.
By dropping a nickel in the slot, the
slot and holding the hand under an
opening, a handful of shelled peanuts
drops out. The machine consists of a
large glass globe in which the peanuts
can be seen. When the coin falls into
the slot, a lever is released, and al-
lows a certain quantity to come out,
and the inner valve is again closed.

John Baker, July, Zablau and "Ben,"
four of the former well known Ha-
waiian singers, are now appearing at
Orpheum Theater in San Francisco.
The San Francisco Bulletin says of the
Hawaiian Club, as the singers
style the organization, and, dressed in the
white costume of the tropics, they play
large and small guitars to which
cello, piano and saxophone are added.
They give a program of six vocal and
instrumental numbers. During the
reign of King Kalakaua the Hawaiian
Glee Club was the official musical or-
ganization of the court, and since the
time of abolishing the monarchical form
of government, it has been the center
of attraction and the principal enter-
tainer of visitors to Honolulu.

J. W. Hall was released by Judge
Gear yesterday upon presenting a
bond for \$5,000.

Madame Johnstone-Bishop has been
tendered by the Kilaheua Art League
the free use of its rooms in the Pro-
gress block for a concert if she so de-
sires.

The concert by the Hawaiian Band
at the Capitol grounds yesterday af-
ternoon was attended by a large num-
ber of soldiers from the transport
Warren.

Charles J. McCarthy has been grant-
ed an extension of time on the liquor
license at his Fort street place, his
new location not being ready for oc-
cupancy.

Bill Spicer, the genius who fired five
shots on upper Fort street on Tues-
day night, was fined \$10 and costs in
the Police Court yesterday for com-
mon nuisance.

David Kaapa arrested Manuel Cas-
tano and F. Castano at Kailahi yester-
day on a charge of illicit distilling. A
quantity of moonshine liquor was
found on their premises.

Yesterday's arrests included Kalua,
common nuisance; T. Lima, assault
and battery on William Garcia; Joe
Akana, larceny, second degree; Kong
Yee, embezzlement; Manuel Castano,
F. Castano, illicit distilling; Law Sin,
embezzlement; Nat Fernandez, two
unknown, drunkenness.

The following cases were disposed of
in the Police Court yesterday: Caesar
Garcia, vagrancy, three months; So-
lomon Parker, truancy, one year in Re-
form School; Bill Spicer, common nu-
isance, \$10 and costs; Nomura, com-
mon nuisance, \$5 and costs; Joe Akana,
larceny, second degree, committed Circuit
Court.

The application of the Rapid Transit
Company for permission to put in a
switch on Alakea street, between Bere-
tania and Hotel streets, which would
necessitate a change in the Tramways
track, was before the Executive Coun-
cil yesterday. The matter was refer-
red to the Attorney General for an
opinion.

AGAINST ANARCHY.

CHICAGO, February 15.—In the
name of liberty itself Archbishop Ire-
land of St. Paul demanded tonight the
passage of federal laws for the sup-
pression of anarchism, the enemy of
liberty. Speaking at the monthly din-
ner of the Merchants' Club the Arch-
bishop specified three kinds of legisla-
tion to this end, each of which he re-
garded as essential to the welfare of
the country. By the first anarchist im-
migrants must be excluded. By the
second the life of the Chief Executive
must be effectually protected. By the
third the formation of plots on Ameri-
can soil against the lives of foreign
rulers must be prohibited, and, in case
Congress has no authority for such leg-
islation, the Archbishop saw his way
forward unhesitatingly.

"Let the Constitution be so amended
that this authority be allowed Congress
beyond a doubt," he said, "the matter
is of sufficient seriousness to warrant
the proposal of an amendment to the
Constitution."

Of the so-called philosophic anarch-
ism, Archbishop Ireland had no good to
speak and he received a round of ap-
plause when he said: "As it is men who
dress up such theories in florid lan-
guage and cover them in the respecta-
bility of a literary name do immense
harm and should at all times receive
the scorn and contempt of right-think-
ing men."

The Army Staff.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The War De-
partment's bill for the reorganization of
Army staff branches and the creation of
a general staff corps was transmitted
today to Chairman Hull of the House
Military Committee, and by him intro-
duced. It consolidates the Quartermas-
ter, Subsistence and Pay Departments
into a division of supplies under an offi-
cer ranking as Major General, with
Brigadier Generals in charge of the
branches of supply, commissary, finance
and transportation.

The "General Staff Corps" is to con-
sider the "military policy of the country
and prepare comprehensive plans for the
national defense and for the mobilization
of the military forces in time of war."
It also has charge of all questions affect-
ing the Army and the co-operation of the
Army and Navy, plans of campaign, ar-
mament, equipment, etc. A Lieutenant
General is at the head of this Board,
with one Major General, one Brigadier
General, four Colonels and numerous offi-
cers of lower rank.

Support of British Army.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The army estimates
issued today show a grand total for the
year 1902-03 of £23,230,000 (\$345,000,000),
which is intended to provide for 420,000
men, of which 219,700 men are for the or-
dinary army service and 200,300 for war
service.

The estimates, of which £49,000,000 is
required for war, show a decrease under
this head of £23,230,000 compared with
1901-02. In a memorandum the War Sec-
retary, Mr. Brodrick, explains that the
estimates are sufficient to maintain a
field force in South Africa of the present
strength for eight or nine months of the
new fiscal year.

The Next Race.

Next Saturday week is the date which
has been decided upon for the next heat
of the contest for the Roth trophy for
third class yachts. The course will be
from the lighthouse to a stake boat
moored off the Castle residence at Dia-
mond Head, thence back to another
stake boat off the Quarantine Station,
around the Bell buoy, finishing at the
spiral buoy. There will be a race in the
near future for first class yachts in
which the Gladys, La Palma, Helene,
Mary L. and Hawaii are expected to
compete.

Every possessor of a kodak or
"Brownie" camera has the opportunity
of competing for \$4,000 in cash and kodak
prizes at the Honolulu Photo Supply
Company.

An Ancient Foe

To health and happiness is Scrofula—
as ugly as ever since time
immemorial.

It causes bunches in the neck,
disfigures the skin, inflames the
mucous membrane, wastes the
muscles, weakens the bones, re-
duces the power of resistance to
disease and the capacity for re-
covery, and develops into con-
sumption.

"A Lurch appeared on the left side of my
neck. It caused great pain, was itched,
and became a running sore. I went into a
general decline. I was persuaded to try
Hood's Sarsaparilla, and when I had taken
six bottles my neck was healed and I have
never had any trouble of the kind since."
Mas. K. T. Snyder, Troy, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
and Pills.

Will rid you of Scrofula, radically
and permanently, as they have
rid thousands.

BUSINESS CARDS.

LYLE A. DICKEY—Attorney at Law
and Notary Public, P. O. box 738, Ho-
nolulu, H. L. King and Bethel Sts.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—Genera
Commission Agents, Queen St., Hono-
lulu, H. L.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers
and Commission Merchants, Honolu-
lu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE—(Robert Lewers
T. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke)—Import-
ers and dealers in lumber and build-
ing materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Ma-
chinery of every description made to
order.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the
World.

In Connection With the Canadian-
Australian Steamship Line
Tickets are issued

To All Points in the United States
and Canada, via Victoria and
Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:
Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephens
and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver.
Tickets to All Points in Japan, China,
India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information
apply to
THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line,
Canadian Pacific Railway.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and
reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance com-
panies 101,650,000

Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co.
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and
reserve, reichsmarks 8,890,000
Capital their reinsurance com-
panies 35,900,000

Total reichsmarks 43,830,000

The undersigned, general agents of
the above two companies, for the Ha-
waiian Islands, are prepared to insure
Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and
Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar
and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the har-
bor, against loss or damage by fire on
the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited

Castle & Cooke.
—LIMITED—

LIFE and FIRE
INSURANCE
AGENTS. . .

AGENTS FOR
New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.
OF BOSTON.

Atna Life Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD.

Korea's Movements.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Captain W.
B. Seabury of the Pacific Mail Company
is here waiting for the completion of the
steamship Korea at Newport News. "The
Korea was chartered by the Coombs to
carry 1000 passengers around the world,"
he said today, "but owing to the strike
at Newport News she was delayed and the
contract was rescinded. I am advis-
ing that she will be ready some time in
March. The steamer Siberia will be com-
pleted about two months after the Ko-
rea."

Praise for Universities.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Poultony Bigelow
said today: "What struck me most for-
mally during my visit to the Middle West-
ern universities was the superiority of
such universities as Cornell, Wisconsin,
Minnesota, etc., over the many Eastern
colleges in fitting students to take the
lead in practical American affairs. The
spirit that is conquering the neutral ma-
rets of the world is more stimulated at
the headwaters of the Mississippi than at
the headwaters of the intellectual vigor of
our Western universities is not yet ap-
preciated."

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been ap-
pointed agents of the above company
are prepared to insure risks against
fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and
on Merchandise stored therein on the
most favorable terms. For particulars
apply at the office of
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co.
OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co.
OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have
established a general agency here, and
the undersigned, general agents, are
authorized to take risks against the
dangers of the sea at the most reason-
able rates and on the most favorable
terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea,
River and Land Transport.
of Dresden.

SUGAR PLANTATION STOCKHOLDERS HEAR REPORTS OF A YEAR'S WORK

Ewa's Output Close to the Eleven Ton Mark.

When the report of Manager Renton of the Ewa Plantation Company was read at the meeting of the stockholders yesterday morning, held in the Castle & Cooke's directors room, there was applause over the showing he made, and this was followed by a unanimous vote of thanks for the results accomplished. In addition, the stockholders received with applause the statement of Chairman Atherton, of the board of directors, that there seemed to be no reason to believe that there would be any change made during the year in the matter of the payment of the regular dividends. He said also that stockholders must not believe street rumors, but get information direct from the agents.

The meeting was a large one, and the stockholders showed a lively interest in everything which was brought before them. The questions were many, and the meeting was characterized by harmony throughout. The matter of the use of a cane loader was brought to the attention of Manager Renton, and he said that the experiments on Maui were being watched with interest. There was a question, when in the report of the treasurer it was shown that there was a surplus of \$400,000, if this was available for dividends. It was shown that this amount, while considered as surplus, was in reality invested in betterments of the plantation. An appropriation of \$2500 for kindergarten, and religious work was made, and the hospital was ordered charged to the general expense account for the coming year. The report of Manager Renton in part is as follows:

The product of the past year has been taken from the largest area and has reached the greatest yield per acre in the history of the plantation. Had it been possible to have manufactured the whole crop before the end of last August the average would certainly have reached over eleven tons of sugar. Grinding was begun on January 1st and completed on November 20th; and, in spite of the attendant drawbacks at mill, the factory output exceeded that of any previous year, averaging 3,127 tons per calendar month, inclusive of holidays, breakdowns, or delays from scarcity of labor. This showing is in excess by 305 tons monthly of any former season.

The amount of land from which cane is to be harvested during this coming year is greater by 451 acres than that for 1901. Owing, however, to the delays in grinding consequent upon the scarcity of labor during 1901, a portion of the ratoons had a late start. On account of the same stringency some of the plant cane was not set out until the winter season of that year had commenced. Nevertheless, in all but two of these backward fields there has been no flowering to speak of. The canes are still growing, which will offset very materially the late start. Taking this into consideration, together with the probability that the crop of 1902 will be harvested earlier than that for the past season with a correspondingly lower depreciation of canes, I have no hesitation in placing the output of this year at 30,000 tons.

Reference to field statistics will show the crop of 1901 to be 3,383.2 acres. Of this, but 608 acres is the first crop. With two exceptions of fields ground during the rainy season of 1901 and necessarily very much cut up by teams, every acre of the plant cane of 1901 was ratooned. By comparing cost of cultivation of plant cane with that of ratoons, it will be seen that the latter in 1901 cost \$46 per acre less than the former.

The second ratoons, which, for the first time on this estate cover a fairly large area, were carried on for precisely the same reasons as the first crop. Judging from present appearances they will yield fully ten tons per acre. It is obviously premature to calculate the probable yield of this young cane, but it is certainly in good condition, is growing well, and I shall probably make the usual estimate on it.

The actual expenditure to produce the crop of 1901 was \$34.94 per ton. Not only did a higher rate for labor cause the greater cost, but also a correspondingly high rate for general material, taxes, etc. An itemized statement of cost of production is herewith, to which you are referred for details. The following is merely a very condensed recapitulation:

Cost of crop, 1901, per ton of sugar—
Preparing and planting \$2.80
Cultivating 15.19
Delivery to mill 6.29
Mill repairs, manufacture and containers 4.35
Medical, hospital and sanitary expense 1.18
Rent 2.38
Taxes 2.94
Immigration expense and P. A. dues 1.60
General 1.97
Add depreciation charge 1.53

Grand total \$36.62
In connection with the labor question I invite your attention to the following comparison of the cost of sugar production between the years 1899 and 1901:

COST TO PRODUCE ONE TON OF SUGAR AND NET PROCEEDS AT MILL.

	1899	1901
Material and general expense	\$13.67	\$16.49
Labor	12.50	18.45
Total cost	26.24	34.94
Net proceeds	72.08	61.62

It will be noticed that the expense for labor has jumped 50 per cent, that material and general expenses have advanced 20 per cent, and that the net proceeds of sugar have fallen 14 1/2 per cent.

At present it is gratifying to note that the labor situation is easier than it was during last year and that the price of labor has dropped about 18 per cent. Sugar, in its turn, is again rising.

Your company holds the right under lease to take water from the easterly slopes of this range. It would be well, probably, at some convenient date to have surveys made to determine the practicability and economy

Kihei Decides to Issue a Half Million Bonds.

The adjourned annual meeting of the stockholders of Kihei Plantation Company was held yesterday at Assembly Hall, over Castle & Cooke. The president, H. P. Baldwin, presided, and there were over 30,000 shares represented.

In view of the recent change of management, the manager's report was presented by the president, H. P. Baldwin.

After the presentation of the usual secretary's report, showing the financial status of the company, the previously explained proposition for issuing bonds was presented to the company. After considerable discussion it was unanimously voted that the company issue bonds to the amount of \$500,000, bearing interest at 6 per cent, payable in not less than five, nor more than fifteen years, with a redemption fund provided of not less than \$25,000 a year, beginning the fifth year.

All that was considered necessary to issue now was \$350,000 of these bonds to cancel the advances made by the agents on open account. The placing of bonds to this amount had already been arranged for. The balance of \$150,000 of the bond issue is to be held for further development of the property, or such other uses as the company may wish to make thereof.

After the manager's report it appears that the first crop, from various causes, was disappointingly small, but that the second crop, now being harvested, is of good size, the minimum estimate being 6,800 tons, and the maximum, 7,400 tons.

The largest item of expense is fuel, and the reduction in the cost of this item of not less than 33 per cent is expected by the substitution of crude oil for coal as fuel. The apparatus for this change is now being installed, and the change will be completed within a few months. In addition, as a source of economy, is the expectation of procuring a supply of ditch water not heretofore available.

The election of officers resulted in the following:

H. P. Baldwin, president; David Kawanakoa, vice president; L. A. Thurston, secretary; J. P. Cooke, treasurer; J. H. Soper, auditor.

Of storing in reservoirs the storm waters from this watershed for the purpose of irrigation. In order to cheapen the cost of irrigation, the use of fuel oil to replace coal at the pumping stations will, in all likelihood, take place in the near future. Approximately, 12,000 tons of coal were used in 1901 at the pumps.

Manager Renton also paid a compliment to his field and mill force, and said that work was progressing upon the new mill which would be ready for service in January, according to the output. He said also that the new mill would be as good as any in the Territory, and that with improvements under contemplation, there would be the very highest juice extraction, and the best results from the plantation that could be obtained.

The report of the treasurer showed the crop of 1901 to be 32,840.56 tons, from 3,014.95 acres, which was an average of 10.89 tons. From the mill report it was shown that there was ground 127.78 tons a day, or 234.74 pounds of sugar per ton of cane. The value of the property is put at \$2,226,359.13 and the amount expended during the past year, \$414,569.69. The operating expenses were given as a total for crop 1901, \$1,183,442.14; for crop 1902, \$568,875.16; for crop of 1903, \$233,746.16; and for crop 1904, \$547.05.

The balance sheet (condensed), December 31, 1901, gives the resources of the company as \$6,388,088.38, with the liabilities: "Castle & Cooke, Ltd., agents, \$382,949.50; unpaid drafts on agents, \$663.82; unpaid dividends, \$19,000; unpaid interest on bonds, \$15,000; personal and trade accounts, \$68,336.54; aggregating to \$488,077.47.

The following directors were elected:

J. B. Atherton, Clarence H. Cooke, W. F. Allen, F. J. Lowrey and W. A. Bowen.

Capt. Charles B. Cottrell has been appointed inspector of drill and rifle practice for the Island of Maui, under a recent order of Colonel Jones.

Prospects of Waialua Are for Better Cane.

Stockholders of the Waialua Agricultural Company yesterday took steps which will remove any objection made to the bonds of the plantation, and which will insure the floating of the issue on the coast. The changes will involve the making of new trust deed to the Hawaiian Trust Company, and the changing of the name of the corporation by the elimination of the word "the" from the title. There was adopted an amendment to the constitution and by-laws, which makes it possible to mortgage all the property of the plantation.

There were a number of questions asked the manager when he was reading his report upon the condition of the plantation. He said in response to a query that the quality of the sucrose in the cane juice was increasing with the grinding of this crop, indicating that the same experience with the cane must be gone through that was had at Ewa. He was asked as to the output. The estimate he made was 16,000 tons, and when he considered the great discrepancy between his figures and the actual returns last year, it made it distasteful to him to make an estimate. He thought the crop would come up to his figures this time. President Atherton then asked if the manager did not expect a greater return than 16,000 tons. Mr. Goodale would not commit himself, but he responded that there were opinions that there would be more, and this seemed to be borne out by the output already made.

Owing to the absence of C. M. Cooke and E. D. Tenney the following were chosen directors: J. B. Atherton, W. F. Allen, F. J. Lowrey, W. A. Bowen and Henry Waterhouse. It is understood that when the two men mentioned return they will be given places on the board.

The report of Manager Goodale, which was exceedingly satisfactory to the stockholders of the corporation present, was in part, as follows:

Planting the crop of 1901 was finished in January, 1900, and replanting in February. Grinding the crop was begun on January 21, and was finished on August 12. The total yield was 12,619.13 tons, cut from 2,001.17 acres, an average yield of six tons per acre. We expected to take off 16,000 tons. The shortage of 3,380.87 tons was due to the dry weather, which retarded the yield of the cane earliest planted on lands irrigated by water from the Kaukonahua stream, the short growth of the late plant and the rains of November, December, January and February, 1901, which prevented the ripening of the cane and resulted in low quality of the juice.

The crop of 1902 is to be harvested from 1,357.77 acres of plant cane, 1,659.64 acres of two-year ratoons, and 300 acres of one-year ratoons, a total area of 2,917.41 acres. As reported last year the crop of 1902 will be short 800 acres of plant cane, owing to delay in setting pump No. 6. Grinding the crop of 1902 was begun on January 8. Estimated crop of 1902, 16,000 tons.

Careful surveys and estimates have been made for the proposed dam across the Kaukonahua stream for storing storm waters. The upper ditch for delivering the water of the stream on the Waialua settlement lands and development of power is to be finished about March 1. The total expenditure on this account to January 1 is \$68,628.25, for which the Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd., is to receive stock in the Waialua Water Company. Stock has been bought in the California and Hawaiian Refining Sugar Company to the amount of \$25,040, and \$4,000 worth of stock in the Hawaiian Fruit and Plant Company, which carries with it thirty-six shares of Waialua Water Company stock, and controls a part of the land near the headwaters of the Kaukonahua stream.

During the three years and three months of development of this plantation we have had the change from an abundance of cheap labor to a scarcity of men at high wages; have suffered great losses from delays in delivery of pumping machinery, preventing early planting of the lands prepared. Have lost by failure to arrive of machinery for the mill, which delayed grinding and resulted in deterioration of the cane for the crop of 1900, and short

Kona Railroad Will Be Valuable to South Kona.

The stockholders of the South Kona Agricultural Company met yesterday afternoon in the rooms of W. R. Castle. There was a full meeting, but the business before the meeting being such that there were needed reports to make it full and complete, an adjournment was taken until March 12th. Discussion was held over the proposal of the Kona Railroad Company to complete such a section of railroad as would enable the milling of the South Kona's 350 acres of cane now growing, at the mill of the Kona Sugar Company.

The proposition of Jacob Cooper is that the South Kona Company pay a part of the expense of the construction of the line, and this appealed to the stockholders, but no definite action will be taken until the meeting, which is to be held next month.

The following officers of the company were elected: W. R. Castle, President; F. J. Lowrey, Vice-President; A. N. Campbell, Treasurer; W. R. Castle, Jr., Secretary; E. D. Tenney, Treasurer, and W. C. Achi, Director.

The treasurer's report was taken up next. It shows the total sugar crop of 1901 to be \$1,023,389.86. The total receipts during the year 1901 amounted to \$1,700,503.54.

The disbursements show the total cash outlay during 1901 for operating expenses to have been \$1,009,708.69. Permanent improvements have been made to the amount of \$540,238.81, which sums together with expenses, re-bonds, interest paid on bonds, stock of supplies, merchandise and building material increased, stock in California and Hawaiian Sugar Refining Company, Hawaiian Fruit and Packing Company, and Waialua Water Company, etc., makes the total cash disbursements, \$1,549,947.50.

HONOKAA'S OFFICERS.

Stockholders Hear Reports and Choose New Officials.

Of the 100,000 shares of stock in the Honokaa Sugar Company, there were 89,000 represented at the meeting held at the offices of F. A. Schaefer & Co. yesterday. The meeting was a short one, owing to the fact that the only business before the stockholders was the consideration of the reports and the election of officers.

The report of the manager showed that owing to the drought, the crop would be about 3800 tons. The outlook for the crops of the next two years was very good and the stockholders feel very much encouraged by the prospects for the future. The following officers were elected:

F. A. Schaefer, President; W. H. Baird, Vice-President; Edward Pollitz, Second Vice-President; W. Lanz, Secretary; H. Schwartz, Assistant Secretary; H. Focke, Treasurer. Board of Directors—F. A. Schaefer, W. H. Baird, Edward Pollitz, W. Lanz, H. Schwartz, H. Focke, E. A. McInerney, F. Lewis and W. L. Hopper.

KAMALO MEN CONFIDENT

Directors Pass on Financial Matters and Discuss Future.

At the meeting of the Kamalo Sugar Company yesterday there was a feeling of confidence, which, though it was displayed in a small way, was sufficient to give hopes for the future. The meeting was called for the purpose of considering the matter of certain notes, which are outstanding. There were present directors Dayton, Hitchcock, Dee, Lewis and Evans. The financial matters were arranged satisfactorily. During the discussions it was said repeatedly that upon a favorable verdict from the Supreme Court there would be progress made with the company. The plan is said to be the reduction of the capital stock by one-half and then there is promised the funds necessary to carry through the plantation.

South Kona Coffee Company.

The stockholders of the South Kona Coffee Company met yesterday at the office of W. R. Castle and elected officers for the coming year. The lands of the company are principally those which are embraced in the limits of the South Kona Sugar Plantation, and there were no reports of great value to be submitted. The following officers were elected: J. B. Castle, President; F. J. Lowrey, Vice-President; A. N. Campbell, Treasurer; P. L. Weaver, Secretary; W. R. Castle, Auditor.

Apokaa Elects Officers.

The stockholders of the Apokaa Sugar Company, being entirely those of the Ewa plantation, did not hold a meeting yesterday, but left the matter of the discharge of the business to the directors. The stock is held by the Ewa company, five shares being in the names of the five directors of that corporation, so that the legal existence of the plantation may be kept distinct. The meeting was a very short one, it being shown that the profits for the year were \$1000, but there was a debt of \$15,000 to be provided for. The same officers, as in the case of the Ewa plantation, were elected.

Japanese Drowned.

The steamer Ke Au Hou, which arrived yesterday, brought news of the drowning of a Japanese in the Hanalei river last Friday night. No marks of violence were found on the body, and it is thought that deceased while walking along the bank of the river, trod on an undermined section which gave way beneath his weight and precipitated him into the water.

COURT NOTES.

The present term of Circuit Court has been extended for 12 days, in order to allow Judge Gear's grand jury to investigate the abuses he complained of in his opening charge, and incidentally to try and discover why the Territory hasn't closed up the Primo beer saloons. The grand jury reported in the morning, returning "no bill" in the case of George Ross, who has been under suspension since the death of his brother some time ago. Judge Gear told the grand jury in the morning that the court term would end Saturday, and would not be extended, because of the present financial condition of the Territory. Mr. Desly replied that the criminal business had been practically concluded, and that committees had been at work on the other matters and they would try to finish up before Saturday. The Court decided that the report might be presented later, but that the official duties of the grand jury would cease with the close of the term. Deputy Attorney General O'Brien stated to the Court that he did not believe a report would be valid under such conditions, and Judge Gear, upon further consideration, took the same view, and ordered the report to be made by Saturday noon, as the term could not be extended under any circumstances.

At noon Justice Camp, John Wise and two other jurors came into court and held a well-kept consultation with Judge Gear, during which he sent for Judge Humphreys. These jurors wanted an extension of the term, presumably because the "after part" of the grand jury's work could not be accomplished in the limited time still at their disposal. No definite answer was given at the time, because Judge Humphreys could not be reached, and it was not until about 3 o'clock in the afternoon before Judge Gear experienced a change of heart over the condition of the Territorial finances, and decided that probably the general fund might stand the expenses of a brief extension. Consequently he announced that, owing to the pressure of criminal matters, the term would be extended for 15 days from March 1st, but only to give an opportunity for speedy trials of criminals, and to allow the grand jury to complete its work.

IN OTHER COURTS.

Judge Humphreys was occupied in the afternoon with the case of Wong Shuey Kwal vs. S. E. Woolley, trespass. The case was taken away from the jury upon motion of defendant, and a verdict in his favor ordered.

Judge Robinson was still occupied with the trial of the case of L. Ah Pau vs. Wong Kwal et al at the adjournment of court. He will open court this morning at 9 o'clock, to continue the hearing. A lengthy answer was filed yesterday in the case of the Kapilani Estate vs. Mary Atcherly. She admits plaintiffs were in possession but denies that David Kakaia ever had any right to the property in dispute.

The will of David Kahanu was filed yesterday, bequeathing all his property to Kookoole and his wife, Kaaliake. The estate is valued at \$4000.

A LIMIT TO DISCRETION

Attorney General Dole rendered an opinion yesterday to Treasurer Wright in which he holds that the discretion of the Treasurer in the issuance of liquor licenses is limited, in that it must not be arbitrary. Mr. Dole says:

Territory of Hawaii,
Office of the Attorney General,
Honolulu, 11, Feb. 26, 1902.
Honorable Wm. H. Wright, Treasurer of the Territory of Hawaii, Honolulu.
Dear Sir:—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your communication of February 21st, in which you say:

"Sections 423-426 of the Penal Laws of 1897 authorize the Treasurer to grant certain liquor licenses upon the applicants conforming with certain conditions named therein. Section 423 provides for the establishing of limits or boundaries within which licenses issued under above section shall carry on, and in such boundaries. Has the Treasurer legal authority to restrict the number of licenses to be issued within the limits or boundaries when established?"

If you have power to issue licenses, it is discretionary. Legal discretion is a relative term, its meaning depending upon the sense in which it is used and the subject to which it relates. A man has discretionary power to invest and spend his own money foolishly, as long as he does not impoverish himself or injure others. To that extent his discretion is absolute. But as a guardian or trustee, he is bound to invest and spend his ward's money with reasonable prudence and good judgment. His discretion is limited. The discretionary power given by law to a public official is in the nature of a public trust, and, generally speaking, is limited, not absolute.

The leading case in these Islands in regard to liquor licenses is *Brinkley vs. Thurston*, 11 Haw. 523. It seems to me that the dissenting opinion of Mr. Justice Dole in that case, to the effect that the discretion to be exercised by the licensing power, instead of being absolute, must be fair, reasonable and not arbitrary, is in full accord with the weight of American authority and with the fundamental idea of government by law and not by men. I think the law contemplates that the licensing power is to be exercised by a public official, and that the licensing power shall be governed by a sound legal discretion, free from caprice or prejudice, and uninfluenced by motives of self-interest, or friendship, or enmity.

The discretionary issuance of a liquor license involves considerations inapplicable to pursuits which do not menace the public welfare. I think the Treasurer of the Territory, if authorized to issue a license, is justified in withholding it when he is of the opinion that the applicant is not a respectable citizen, and is not of honest disposition, keeping the law and spirit of the law in view, he is satisfied that an increased number of licenses in the desired locality would substantially increase the difficulty of controlling and minimizing the liquor evil.

Liquor laws have been such a fruitful subject of judicial decisions in all parts of the United States, and from every conceivable point of view that it is easy to find respectable authorities for almost any position that can be taken relative to them, but I think the weight of authority sustains the foregoing statement.

Very respectfully yours,

E. F. DOLE, Attorney General.

A Native Tar.

Robert W. Manuaha, a young native nineteen years of age, was shipped aboard the tug Inoquoia and mustered into the naval service yesterday. He is said to be a landsman and has signed for the year 1902. Manuaha will participate in the coming cruise of the Inoquoia to the islands northwest of here. The young man is an old St. Louis College boy, and until recently worked in the boiler shops of the Honolulu Iron Works. His pay in his new vocation will be \$16 a month. Several other Hawaiian boys would eagerly avail themselves of a similar chance to join the service, but there are at present no more berths vacant on the Inoquoia.

Weak. Exhausted.

When Recovering from Sickness.

Perhaps you have been very sick and are not recovering so fast as you expected. Then we can help you, we are sure. Our Sarsaparilla will make your blood pure and will give great strength to your nervous system.

Mrs. Mary M. McShane, of 53 Harrington Street, Hobart, Tasmania, sends this letter, with her photograph.



"After recovering from a long attack of typhoid fever, I suffered from a poor appetite and great depression, and was so weak I could hardly walk. Having seen

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

advertised as such a good blood-purifier and general tonic, I thought I would try it. I did so, and soon my old strength came back, my appetite returned, and before I had used the second bottle I could do all my work just as well as before."

Ayer's Pills are the best family medicine. They cure constipation, biliousness, and headache.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in

Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

Wm. G. Irwin & Co., LIMITED.

Fire and Marine Insurance Agents.

AGENTS FOR THE

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, Alliance Assurance Company of London, Alliance, Marine and General Assurance Co., Ltd., of London, Scottish Union National Insurance Company of Edinburgh, Wilhelm of Madgeburg General Insurance Company, Associated Assurance Co., Ltd., of Munich and Berlin.

Lost Her Mer.

The steamer Kauai arrived yesterday minus three of her crew which she left on Kauai. One of the sailors named Kakaia was arrested at Punaluu, and the other two were detained as witnesses in the case. The trouble grew out of an accident which happened last Sunday night. Kakaia was ashore at Punaluu, and missing the boat back to the steamer he went to have paddled out to the Kauai in a native canoe. When he reached the steamer he turned the boat adrift, and the owner complained to the deputy sheriff, who placed Kakaia under arrest and held his two shipmates as witnesses.

COMFORT FOR MANY MOTHERS.

What a mother says a mother knows. Hundreds of mothers join in the statement that Kickapoo Indian Worm Killer has removed those foul parasites from all children and given them back health and happiness. It's well to try the Worm Killer if there is any doubt as to what ails the child. It is fretful, peevish, picks at the nose, grinds the teeth, has foul breath, varying appetite. It is safe to say that the worm is at the bottom of the trouble. There is no other remedy so helpful and so harmless for this disease as Kickapoo Indian Worm Killer. A sample of thousands of letters received from grateful mothers is as follows:

"When my little boy was four years old he began to pine. I did not know what to do for him, and he grew more sickly every day. When I heard of your Kickapoo Indian Worm Killer I thought I would try it and see if it would do the child any good. So I bought a box of that medicine, and gave the boy one tablet. I only used the one dose, and it brought away twelve large stomach worms. The health of the child was soon completely restored. I am glad to recommend this remedy to all mothers."

HOBRON DRUG COMPANY, agents for Kickapoo Medicine.

CHRISTIANA, Norway Feb. 15.—After a year's complete rest Henrik Thorsen has so far recovered his health that his physicians have sanctioned his resumption of work and the dramatist has started a new play.

TOTAL RAINFALL OF HAWAIIAN ISLANDS FOR THE PAST YEAR

HAWAII				OAHU.			
Stations	(Ft.)	(Inches)	Normals	Punahou (Weather Bureau)	47	43.81	36.95
Waialeale <td>50<td>129.75<td>125.50<td>Kulaokahua<td>59<td>36.70<td>23.06</td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	50 <td>129.75<td>125.50<td>Kulaokahua<td>59<td>36.70<td>23.06</td></td></td></td></td></td>	129.75 <td>125.50<td>Kulaokahua<td>59<td>36.70<td>23.06</td></td></td></td></td>	125.50 <td>Kulaokahua<td>59<td>36.70<td>23.06</td></td></td></td>	Kulaokahua <td>59<td>36.70<td>23.06</td></td></td>	59 <td>36.70<td>23.06</td></td>	36.70 <td>23.06</td>	23.06
Hilo (town) <td>100<td>138.59<td>135.85<td>Kewalo (King St.)<td>15<td>37.81<td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	100 <td>138.59<td>135.85<td>Kewalo (King St.)<td>15<td>37.81<td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	138.59 <td>135.85<td>Kewalo (King St.)<td>15<td>37.81<td></td></td></td></td></td>	135.85 <td>Kewalo (King St.)<td>15<td>37.81<td></td></td></td></td>	Kewalo (King St.) <td>15<td>37.81<td></td></td></td>	15 <td>37.81<td></td></td>	37.81 <td></td>	
Maunaloa <td>1250<td>179.38<td>189.53<td>U. S. Naval Station<td>6<td>25.38<td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	1250 <td>179.38<td>189.53<td>U. S. Naval Station<td>6<td>25.38<td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	179.38 <td>189.53<td>U. S. Naval Station<td>6<td>25.38<td></td></td></td></td></td>	189.53 <td>U. S. Naval Station<td>6<td>25.38<td></td></td></td></td>	U. S. Naval Station <td>6<td>25.38<td></td></td></td>	6 <td>25.38<td></td></td>	25.38 <td></td>	
Peepee <td>100<td>130.78<td>126.53<td>Kapilani Park<td>10<td>30.62<td>22.94</td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	100 <td>130.78<td>126.53<td>Kapilani Park<td>10<td>30.62<td>22.94</td></td></td></td></td></td>	130.78 <td>126.53<td>Kapilani Park<td>10<td>30.62<td>22.94</td></td></td></td></td>	126.53 <td>Kapilani Park<td>10<td>30.62<td>22.94</td></td></td></td>	Kapilani Park <td>10<td>30.62<td>22.94</td></td></td>	10 <td>30.62<td>22.94</td></td>	30.62 <td>22.94</td>	22.94
Maunaloa <td>200<td>124.59<td>110.12<td>Manoa (Woodlawn)<td>26</td><td>33.77<td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	200 <td>124.59<td>110.12<td>Manoa (Woodlawn)<td>26</td><td>33.77<td></td></td></td></td></td>	124.59 <td>110.12<td>Manoa (Woodlawn)<td>26</td><td>33.77<td></td></td></td></td>	110.12 <td>Manoa (Woodlawn)<td>26</td><td>33.77<td></td></td></td>	Manoa (Woodlawn) <td>26</td> <td>33.77<td></td></td>	26	33.77 <td></td>	
Maunaloa <td>300<td>146.46<td>126.94<td>School St. (Hishop)<td>40</td><td>45.88<td>29.78</td></td></td></td></td></td>	300 <td>146.46<td>126.94<td>School St. (Hishop)<td>40</td><td>45.88<td>29.78</td></td></td></td></td>	146.46 <td>126.94<td>School St. (Hishop)<td>40</td><td>45.88<td>29.78</td></td></td></td>	126.94 <td>School St. (Hishop)<td>40</td><td>45.88<td>29.78</td></td></td>	School St. (Hishop) <td>40</td> <td>45.88<td>29.78</td></td>	40	45.88 <td>29.78</td>	29.78
Maunaloa <td>500<td>152.43<td>132.19<td>Insane Asylum<td>30</td><td>41.01<td>37.25</td></td></td></td></td></td>	500 <td>152.43<td>132.19<td>Insane Asylum<td>30</td><td>41.01<td>37.25</td></td></td></td></td>	152.43 <td>132.19<td>Insane Asylum<td>30</td><td>41.01<td>37.25</td></td></td></td>	132.19 <td>Insane Asylum<td>30</td><td>41.01<td>37.25</td></td></td>	Insane Asylum <td>30</td> <td>41.01<td>37.25</td></td>	30	41.01 <td>37.25</td>	37.25
Maunaloa <td>400<td>106.28<td>88.40<td>Nuuanu (W. W. Hall)<td>50</td><td>43.44<td>38.53</td></td></td></td></td></td>	400 <td>106.28<td>88.40<td>Nuuanu (W. W. Hall)<td>50</td><td>43.44<td>38.53</td></td></td></td></td>	106.28 <td>88.40<td>Nuuanu (W. W. Hall)<td>50</td><td>43.44<td>38.53</td></td></td></td>	88.40 <td>Nuuanu (W. W. Hall)<td>50</td><td>43.44<td>38.53</td></td></td>	Nuuanu (W. W. Hall) <td>50</td> <td>43.44<td>38.53</td></td>	50	43.44 <td>38.53</td>	38.53
Maunaloa <td>250<td>63.68<td>72.38<td>Nuuanu (Wylie St.)<td>350</td><td>62.31<td>63.21</td></td></td></td></td></td>	250 <td>63.68<td>72.38<td>Nuuanu (Wylie St.)<td>350</td><td>62.31<td>63.21</td></td></td></td></td>	63.68 <td>72.38<td>Nuuanu (Wylie St.)<td>350</td><td>62.31<td>63.21</td></td></td></td>	72.38 <td>Nuuanu (Wylie St.)<td>350</td><td>62.31<td>63.21</td></td></td>	Nuuanu (Wylie St.) <td>350</td> <td>62.31<td>63.21</td></td>	350	62.31 <td>63.21</td>	63.21
Maunaloa <td>750<td>32.52<td>74.16<td>Nuuanu (Elec. Sta.)<td>450</td><td>72.54</td><td>51.44</td></td></td></td></td>	750 <td>32.52<td>74.16<td>Nuuanu (Elec. Sta.)<td>450</td><td>72.54</td><td>51.44</td></td></td></td>	32.52 <td>74.16<td>Nuuanu (Elec. Sta.)<td>450</td><td>72.54</td><td>51.44</td></td></td>	74.16 <td>Nuuanu (Elec. Sta.)<td>450</td><td>72.54</td><td>51.44</td></td>	Nuuanu (Elec. Sta.) <td>450</td> <td>72.54</td> <td>51.44</td>	450	72.54	51.44
Maunaloa Mill <td>300</td> <td>52.67<td>86.69<td>Nuuanu (Luakaha)<td>800</td><td>142.45<td>128.94</td></td></td></td></td>	300	52.67 <td>86.69<td>Nuuanu (Luakaha)<td>800</td><td>142.45<td>128.94</td></td></td></td>	86.69 <td>Nuuanu (Luakaha)<td>800</td><td>142.45<td>128.94</td></td></td>	Nuuanu (Luakaha) <td>800</td> <td>142.45<td>128.94</td></td>	800	142.45 <td>128.94</td>	128.94
Maunaloa (Muir) <td>425</td> <td>62.17<td>66.80<td>Waimanalo<td>25</td><td>39.13<td>39.01</td></td></td></td></td>	425	62.17 <td>66.80<td>Waimanalo<td>25</td><td>39.13<td>39.01</td></td></td></td>	66.80 <td>Waimanalo<td>25</td><td>39.13<td>39.01</td></td></td>	Waimanalo <td>25</td> <td>39.13<td>39.01</td></td>	25	39.13 <td>39.01</td>	39.01
Kuilahele <td>700<td>58.81<td>61.15<td>Maunawili<td>300</td><td>50.89<td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	700 <td>58.81<td>61.15<td>Maunawili<td>300</td><td>50.89<td></td></td></td></td></td>	58.81 <td>61.15<td>Maunawili<td>300</td><td>50.89<td></td></td></td></td>	61.15 <td>Maunawili<td>300</td><td>50.89<td></td></td></td>	Maunawili <td>300</td> <td>50.89<td></td></td>	300	50.89 <td></td>	
Kohala <td>300<td>40.48<td>43.54<td>Ahuimanu<td>350</td><td>104.55<td>77.12</td></td></td></td></td></td>	300 <td>40.48<td>43.54<td>Ahuimanu<td>350</td><td>104.55<td>77.12</td></td></td></td></td>	40.48 <td>43.54<td>Ahuimanu<td>350</td><td>104.55<td>77.12</td></td></td></td>	43.54 <td>Ahuimanu<td>350</td><td>104.55<td>77.12</td></td></td>	Ahuimanu <td>350</td> <td>104.55<td>77.12</td></td>	350	104.55 <td>77.12</td>	77.12
Kohala <td>520<td>44.44<td>48.27<td>Kahuku<td>20</td><td>41.61<td>32.38</td></td></td></td></td></td>	520 <td>44.44<td>48.27<td>Kahuku<td>20</td><td>41.61<td>32.38</td></td></td></td></td>	44.44 <td>48.27<td>Kahuku<td>20</td><td>41.61<td>32.38</td></td></td></td>	48.27 <td>Kahuku<td>20</td><td>41.61<td>32.38</td></td></td>	Kahuku <td>20</td> <td>41.61<td>32.38</td></td>	20	41.61 <td>32.38</td>	32.38
Kohala Sugar Co <td>235<td>50.89<td>44.50<td>Waialua<td>20</td><td>35.10<td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	235 <td>50.89<td>44.50<td>Waialua<td>20</td><td>35.10<td></td></td></td></td></td>	50.89 <td>44.50<td>Waialua<td>20</td><td>35.10<td></td></td></td></td>	44.50 <td>Waialua<td>20</td><td>35.10<td></td></td></td>	Waialua <td>20</td> <td>35.10<td></td></td>	20	35.10 <td></td>	
Kohala <td>2720</td> <td>22.05<td>44.50<td>Waialua<td>900</td><td>56.16<td></td></td></td></td></td>	2720	22.05 <td>44.50<td>Waialua<td>900</td><td>56.16<td></td></td></td></td>	44.50 <td>Waialua<td>900</td><td>56.16<td></td></td></td>	Waialua <td>900</td> <td>56.16<td></td></td>	900	56.16 <td></td>	
Kohala <td>950<td>72.57<td>54.74<td>Ewa Plantation<td>80</td><td>29.45<td>20.69</td></td></td></td></td></td>	950 <td>72.57<td>54.74<td>Ewa Plantation<td>80</td><td>29.45<td>20.69</td></td></td></td></td>	72.57 <td>54.74<td>Ewa Plantation<td>80</td><td>29.45<td>20.69</td></td></td></td>	54.74 <td>Ewa Plantation<td>80</td><td>29.45<td>20.69</td></td></td>	Ewa Plantation <td>80</td> <td>29.45<td>20.69</td></td>	80	29.45 <td>20.69</td>	20.69
Kohala <td>1580<td>52.51<td>62.23<td>Waipahu<td>200</td><td>24.10<td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	1580 <td>52.51<td>62.23<td>Waipahu<td>200</td><td>24.10<td></td></td></td></td></td>	52.51 <td>62.23<td>Waipahu<td>200</td><td>24.10<td></td></td></td></td>	62.23 <td>Waipahu<td>200</td><td>24.10<td></td></td></td>	Waipahu <td>200</td> <td>24.10<td></td></td>	200	24.10 <td></td>	
Kauai <td>15<td>63.40<td>76.53<td>Moanalua<td>15</td><td>38.41<td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	15 <td>63.40<td>76.53<td>Moanalua<td>15</td><td>38.41<td></td></td></td></td></td>	63.40 <td>76.53<td>Moanalua<td>15</td><td>38.41<td></td></td></td></td>	76.53 <td>Moanalua<td>15</td><td>38.41<td></td></td></td>	Moanalua <td>15</td> <td>38.41<td></td></td>	15	38.41 <td></td>	
Kauai <td>650<td>50.30<td>47.85<td>Makiki Reservoir<td>130<td>44.97<td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	650 <td>50.30<td>47.85<td>Makiki Reservoir<td>130<td>44.97<td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	50.30 <td>47.85<td>Makiki Reservoir<td>130<td>44.97<td></td></td></td></td></td>	47.85 <td>Makiki Reservoir<td>130<td>44.97<td></td></td></td></td>	Makiki Reservoir <td>130<td>44.97<td></td></td></td>	130 <td>44.97<td></td></td>	44.97 <td></td>	
Kauai <td>310<td>54.60<td>24.85<td>Kauai<td></td><td></td><td></td></td></td></td></td>	310 <td>54.60<td>24.85<td>Kauai<td></td><td></td><td></td></td></td></td>	54.60 <td>24.85<td>Kauai<td></td><td></td><td></td></td></td>	24.85 <td>Kauai<td></td><td></td><td></td></td>	Kauai <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>			
Kauai <td>850<td>50.36<td>23.39<td>Lihue (Grave Farm)<td>200<td>53.04<td>40.24</td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	850 <td>50.36<td>23.39<td>Lihue (Grave Farm)<td>200<td>53.04<td>40.24</td></td></td></td></td></td>	50.36 <td>23.39<td>Lihue (Grave Farm)<td>200<td>53.04<td>40.24</td></td></td></td></td>	23.39 <td>Lihue (Grave Farm)<td>200<td>53.04<td>40.24</td></td></td></td>	Lihue (Grave Farm) <td>200<td>53.04<td>40.24</td></td></td>	200 <td>53.04<td>40.24</td></td>	53.04 <td>40.24</td>	40.24
Kauai <td>1700<td>34.39<td><td>Lihue (Molokai)<td>200<td>74.49<td>45.03</td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	1700 <td>34.39<td><td>Lihue (Molokai)<td>200<td>74.49<td>45.03</td></td></td></td></td></td>	34.39 <td><td>Lihue (Molokai)<td>200<td>74.49<td>45.03</td></td></td></td></td>	<td>Lihue (Molokai)<td>200<td>74.49<td>45.03</td></td></td></td>	Lihue (Molokai) <td>200<td>74.49<td>45.03</td></td></td>	200 <td>74.49<td>45.03</td></td>	74.49 <td>45.03</td>	45.03
Kauai <td></td> <td></td> <td><td>Lihue (Kukua)<td>1000<td>117.61<td></td></td></td></td></td>			<td>Lihue (Kukua)<td>1000<td>117.61<td></td></td></td></td>	Lihue (Kukua) <td>1000<td>117.61<td></td></td></td>	1000 <td>117.61<td></td></td>	117.61 <td></td>	
Kauai <td></td> <td></td> <td><td>Kealia<td>15<td>53.05<td></td></td></td></td></td>			<td>Kealia<td>15<td>53.05<td></td></td></td></td>	Kealia <td>15<td>53.05<td></td></td></td>	15 <td>53.05<td></td></td>	53.05 <td></td>	
Kauai <td></td> <td></td> <td><td>Kealia<td>395</td><td>82.44<td>68.80</td></td></td></td>			<td>Kealia<td>395</td><td>82.44<td>68.80</td></td></td>	Kealia <td>395</td> <td>82.44<td>68.80</td></td>	395	82.44 <td>68.80</td>	68.80
Kauai <td></td> <td></td> <td><td>Hanalei<td>10<td>120.56<td>57.74</td></td></td></td></td>			<td>Hanalei<td>10<td>120.56<td>57.74</td></td></td></td>	Hanalei <td>10<td>120.56<td>57.74</td></td></td>	10 <td>120.56<td>57.74</td></td>	120.56 <td>57.74</td>	57.74
Kauai <td></td> <td></td> <td><td>Waialua<td>52<td>36.32<td>24.13</td></td></td></td></td>			<td>Waialua<td>52<td>36.32<td>24.13</td></td></td></td>	Waialua <td>52<td>36.32<td>24.13</td></td></td>	52 <td>36.32<td>24.13</td></td>	36.32 <td>24.13</td>	24.13
Kauai <td></td> <td></td> <td><td>Keale<td>200</td><td>43.86<td></td></td></td></td>			<td>Keale<td>200</td><td>43.86<td></td></td></td>	Keale <td>200</td> <td>43.86<td></td></td>	200	43.86 <td></td>	
Kauai <td></td> <td></td> <td><td>Waialua Mt<td>2100</td><td>250.08<td></td></td></td></td>			<td>Waialua Mt<td>2100</td><td>250.08<td></td></td></td>	Waialua Mt <td>2100</td> <td>250.08<td></td></td>	2100	250.08 <td></td>	
Kauai <td></td> <td></td> <td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></td>			<td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>				

MAUI.			
Maunaloa Ranch	700	40.54	
Maunaloa (Mokulau)	255	100.53	
Maunaloa	300	108.57	
Maunaloa	40	64.48	
Maunaloa Plantation	300	101.19	
Maunaloa	700	59.81	
Maunaloa (Flewhoon)	4500	58.12	38.41
Maunaloa	1400	58.12	38.41
Maunaloa	130	38.65	38.41
Maunaloa Ranch	2000	67.23	38.41

NOTE.—The "Normals" are the averages of past yearly totals up to end of 1900, for not less than five and up to 25. The dryness of the past few years has probably lowered the figures somewhat below the true normal

CURTIS J. LYONS,
Territorial Meteorologist.

RICE EXPERT IN HAWAII

President of Rice Association Talks.

S A. Knapp, LL. D., special commissioner of the United States Department of Agriculture and President of the Rice Association of America with headquarters for the latter at Lake Charles, Louisiana, arrived from the Orient Sunday evening on the Coptic. He is now at the Hawaiian hotel and will remain in the islands for a few weeks to observe agriculture. Mr. Knapp is one of the two "world-travelers" of the Agricultural Department, his special function being to visit foreign countries to note the best plant and tree growths, ascertaining whether they will bear transplanting or cultivation in other climates, and reporting thereon fully to Washington. When he finds a specially fine article of food produced in a foreign country he sends samples to the department. He keeps the Secretary fully informed as to the state of the foreign markets, what openings there are for American trade, and what is best for importing from these countries. During his stay here he will see the sugar and coffee plantations, small gardens and rice fields. At the end of that time he may form an opinion as to what foreign plants and vegetables may grow well here and will make an effort to have these introduced for trial.

Mr. Knapp is especially interested in rice culture, and much of his time in traveling is spent in rice-producing countries. He is just now returning from a thorough investigation of rice-growing in India, Burma, China, Japan, the Philippines, Straits Settlements and Ceylon, and has valuable data on the subject which may possibly mean the saving of millions of dollars to the United States or the enrichment of its rice producers to the same extent. As the head of the Rice Growing Association, Mr. Knapp was authorized last year to establish the famous Rice Kitchen at the Pan-American Exposition, where 240 different methods of preparing rice for the table were shown to the visiting public. Patrons were given an opportunity to partake of the staple food of Oriental countries in many forms.

"The reason for establishing this kitchen," said Mr. Knapp yesterday, "was to demonstrate in just how many ways rice could be used as a food. Rice culture in the United States has reached such proportions that if it keeps on growing the supply will soon be largely above the demand. In order that rice may be more generally used as a food, we thought we would show how good it is. The kitchen became a fad and we could not supply the demand for the meals. So much rice was eaten there and in the city, that the sales in Buffalo were doubled. For instance, if a family has turkey, the stuffing could be of rice, and so on.

"Rice as a sole food is perhaps not of the value of wheat, but when used in connection with other foods, rice is equal, if not superior, to wheat, all things considered. In the first place, when properly cooked, it digests in one hour, while most cereals require from two and one-half to three and one-half hours. A weak digestion could be fed on rice and be built up, and a strong digestion would be greatly aided. Rice is particularly valuable when used with beef. The latter contains too much nitrogen when used as a sole food, but with rice the nitrogenous effects are largely nullified. Rice is an excellent food for a tropical country. It can be kept for a long time, and is readily prepared.

"I compare the human body to a locomotive. The latter must have good fuel to make good steam, otherwise it is constantly out of repair. In my opinion, rice is the best fuel for the body, for it is even tempered and produces energy, which takes the place of the steam in the locomotive. You put fats under a boiler and they sputter, flare up and down, and do not distribute heat evenly, and the boiler is often ruined.

"Rice is lacking only in frame-building materials. It answers for energy, but lacks in properties for building up the system. But that repair material is found in abundance in the leaves of vegetable plants—garden seeds contain an excess of it. The tops of vegetables contain more nitrogen than the roots, and are of real value as a food. Particularly in tropical countries the people eat bean tops and rice. This is especially true in India, China, and Japan. The following are excellent combinations: Eggs and rice, beefs and rice, beans and rice.

"But you people here do not get the fine-flavored rice they produce in the great rice-eating countries. In the milling process the water shell, which is highly nitrogenous, is removed, so that the kernel of rice can be polished until it has a pearly appearance. This outer shell is highly prized in Oriental countries, and the rice is therefore much sweeter than what you usually buy.

"Considerable rice is raised here, but at the same time the rice-eating population will largely prefer the rice from their own countries. The Chinaman carries with him, not only his habits, but his country's rice as well, and singularly enough, the Chinese in the United States are importing 35,000,000 pounds of rice annually, although they can buy American rice much cheaper. The average American only consumes about four pounds of rice a year. The average Japanese consumes about 250 pounds, including old and young people, the adult uses over 400 pounds.

"One of the most magnificent features of the relief of the beleaguered ones in Peking, was the march of the Japanese troops to the Imperial City. It is well known that the Japanese arrived there in the best condition, and the world was surprised at the high state of discipline and endurance to which they had been trained. That Japanese detachment marched to Peking on a rice diet. Rice was their principal article of food, and they

thrived on it. It was not a scientific ration, such as most of the other nations provided for their soldiers, but a simple, plain food, and the results are certainly worth the attention of army experts.

"If, in my tours I saw anything that I thought you needed here, I would make a report to that effect. There might be some true abroad which would flourish particularly well in Hawaii, and it would be my duty to see that it got here.

"One of my most recent missions was to try the experiment of raising hay in the Philippines for the horses and mules belonging to the army. We had about 13,000 animals there, and most all of the fodder was sent to them from the States. The Secretary of War wanted to raise the feed for them there, to save the nation a heavy expense. I said it could be done, and the department not only sent me there to look over the field, but acted on my suggestions, and the army is now making the effort to be self-sustaining in this particular instance.

"In watching the markets in the Orient I have found that trade in certain products could be worked up. This has been done with butter, and a market for cheese is also being opened. I have now a trunk full of specimens of foods, plants and other things, which I think will be interesting exhibits at Washington. My present tour has lasted about eight months, and I am now on my way home.

"Secretary Wilson of the Agriculture Department has done much in the last five years to develop the agricultural interests of the country, and although this department works in a quiet way, it has been one of the main factors in giving the nation such an impetus in the development of its resources and trade with the world.

THREE PHASES OF LIFE.

At birth we respire, at twenty-five, at eighty expire. This is the beginning, the sum, and the end of us, according to the philosophic mind of Hugo. He states the phenomena of life, tersely, and with the touch and meaning of a master. That is all right for those who are in a frame of mind to philosophize. The panorama of life is one thing; its detail and analysis quite another.

The greater question is: How are we living? How am I existing? That concerns us more.

There is a vast difference between living and existing. It is the difference between health, strength, happiness, aspiration and power in whatever humble sphere we work, and the endurance, the anguish, the pain and misery of bodily affliction.

Nature fashioned us all to be healthy. She did more: she secreted roots and herbs in her fields and forests to assist some of us to maintain this health, or regain it when lost.

There is a gentleman living at 373 Bourke street, Sydney, whose interesting story illustrates this in a practical, common-sense way. "Six years ago," he writes, "my health broke down badly. My appetite got to be fickle and uncertain; then failed entirely. What I forced myself to swallow did me but small good. In fact, it often gave me such discomfort and distress that I actually dreaded to sit down to table.

"After a while my stomach and other digestive organs became so upset and disordered that I was practically forced to live—or rather exist—on a diet of stews, gruel, weak broths, etc., and even these things occasioned me considerable pain and inconvenience. Medical treatment did me no good whatever.

"From time to time I tried all sorts of medicines that were recommended to me, or that I saw advertised, but with no better results. I became so debilitated that my relatives thought I was going into a decline. In truth I was fearfully thin and wasted. At this stage of my trouble a friend said I ought to try Seigel's Syrup. He made the strongest kind of a point of it, and pressed the idea upon me. I yielded, and it was the best investment I ever made.

"I began taking the medicine without faith, as I was sceptical as to the virtues of drugs and physics in general, but before I had taken half a dozen doses I found I was on the right track at last.

"In short, I persevered with the Syrup, taking it strictly according to the directions, and it speedily alleviated and ultimately cured my complaint. I used in all four bottles, and while still on the fourth I felt myself a new man. I could eat well, sleep well, and work well, and once more laugh and enjoy myself to the full. More than this, what does any man want?—what more can the world give him?

"As to the thoroughness and permanence of the cure there can be no doubt, as what I have related took place over five years ago, and since then I have remained in good health with the exception of trifling ailments unworthy of mention.

"Other members of my family—notably my sister Emma Lillian, who has sent you her own account of her case—have derived signal benefit from the use of the Syrup, and can tell their stories for themselves. We always keep a bottle in the house, and whenever any of us feel out of sorts, hipped or seedy, we take a dose or two, and it never fails to give the needed relief.

"In conclusion, I can honestly and conscientiously recommend Seigel's Syrup to any persons who may be suffering from a weak stomach, impaired digestion, chronic dyspepsia or kindred complaints as a remedy that will really accomplish all that is claimed for it."

(Signed) William James Edward Fisher, 373 Bourke street, Darlinghurst Sydney, June 28, 1901.

Seigel's Syrup is made of eighteen natural ingredients, each of which is a product of the soil. Its curative properties are derived from roots and herbs in scientific combination and its healing action has been acknowledged in all civilized parts of the world during the past thirty-three years. Keep handy for occasional use, it keeps the body strong and the functions active. This is the way to resist disease, to avoid the daily miseries which take the snap and go out of life. There is a difference between living and existing—as Mr. Fisher relates.

Frank C. Andrews, vice president of the City Savings Bank, and a prominent citizen of Detroit, is under arrest charged with the embezzlement of over a million dollars of the bank's funds. The bank has been closed and Andrews has turned over all his property to the directors, who hope to pay the depositors in full. Stock gambling is given as the reason for the embezzlement.

PLAN NEW MACHINES

A Great Crane for New Bishop Wharves.

PLANs for the improvement of the Bishop wharves, now building at the Waikiki end of the harbor, are at such a stage that investigations are being made which will lead to the introduction of machinery for the handling of freight and material from the ships which may dock there immediately to the iron works. Inquiries as to the best forms which the machinery should take have been made in the mainland factories, and the result is awaited here before anything definite is decided upon by the trustees of the Bishop estate.

As planned, the wharves will have on each side of the slip freight houses which will afford an opportunity for the reception of cargo freight at any time during the week, by the steamship companies which may use the wharves. The handling of this freight and the incoming materials will be facilitated by the railroad which is to be constructed all along both wharves, rendering the sheds accessible even when the steamer which is lying alongside is far away from the shed in which freight is or is to be stored. The railroad lines will be narrow gauge, and owing to direct connections with the tracks which gridiron the shops of the Honolulu Iron Works, there will be speedy work accomplished in the handling of the freight from that institution to the steamers.

The latest improvement to be decided upon is the installation of a great crane which is to be used in the handling of machinery to and from ships which may use the wharves. The inquiries now being made will decide what shall be the power used in the crane, and also what shall be its form. It has been decided that the hoist shall have a capacity of not less than thirty tons, for this is needed in case there should be necessity for the removal or installation of boilers of that size, from a steamer which may come to the wharves for repairs.

Such a crane as is proposed would have the capacity of handling any of the machinery needed in the modern steamer. No matter what the size of the ship, it is not likely that there will be ever occasion for the handling of any greater single piece than the capacity of the crane. The arrangement will be such that the largest boiler may be lifted out of a vessel and transferred to a car which will deliver it in the boiler shop of the iron works. In the same way any completed piece of a ship's machinery will be handled direct to the vessel and placed in position.

There will be decided just what kind of power will be used upon the receipt of answers to the inquiries which have been made. Owing to the fact that such heavy machinery will be out of commission much of the time the matter of the power which is to operate it and the engines which are to be utilized, is one of moment, as they must be of that type which will least easily get out of order, and at the same time will be the most economical. With such equipment the capacity for making repairs in this harbor will be immensely increased, as even the largest liners now under contract for service in this ocean will be laid alongside dock and overhauled, in case of trouble.

TELEGRAPH NOTES

Paris has a new nationalistic daily paper.

The House has passed the oleomargarine bill.

Prof J. B. T. Weld of Harvard died of heart disease.

New York will fight the operation of the Raines hotels.

Titler's Giorgio Cornaro has been sold in New York for \$2,000.

The National Woman Suffragists will meet next in New Orleans.

The town of Shamaka, Transcaucasia, was destroyed by an earthquake.

The Marconi station for the Atlantic coast will be fixed at Cape Breton.

Three were killed and four fatally injured in a freight train collision at Altona, Pa.

Balfour's new rules of procedure will probably be adopted in the House of Commons.

Thomas Moran has been sent to prison for life for complicity in the murder of George Rice.

Emperor William, according to the North German Gazette, blocked England's plan to annoy America during the Spanish war.

Manufacturing plants at Springfield, Ohio, were destroyed by fire, with a loss of over \$1,500,000.

Dynamite was used in an attempt to murder a rich Chinese man at Nanaimo near Vancouver.

Fatal riots among strikers are reported in Trieste, Austria. Troops fired into a mob and killed six.

The ransom for Miss Stone has been paid to the brigands, and her release is now daily expected.

Eleven guests were buried to death in a St. Louis hotel fire. Many who escaped were badly frost-bitten.

The two vessels of the Colombian government and the insurgents fought a little damage is reported.

Maxwell Evans has been before the Senate Committee on Immigration and Naturalization for Chinese exclusion.

Novels were created by a word storm which did much damage.

Los Angeles is to have a democratic paper, and the banker's son to be Abbott Kinney's prominent capitalist.

The Stanford University is to have a new library capable of accommodating one million volumes.

Leaders Ransom, Admiral Schley's counsel has received from an unknown source a silver statue of the naval hero.

On Lake Ontario fought for the possession of that valuable strip of property, and one man was killed in the melee.

It is reported that ex-Secretary Gage has accepted the presidency of the United States Trust Company of New York.

There is a split in the German relief board over the tariff bill and Baron von Kierdorf, an agrarian leader, has resigned.

The Harriman syndicate is planning to develop the Western States by lectures in the East and low rates for home-seekers.

General Corbin has made public the list. The Ohio legislature has passed a law providing punishment for parents refusing

ing children medical aid. The bill is aimed at Christian Scientists.

of soldiers to be honored for bravery in battle during the Spanish, Philippine and Chinese wars.

A group of the Nebraska University commission class objects to looking Washington who is to deliver the commencement oration.

Admiral Fisher of the British navy has offered to locate the Coco Island treasure chest, which is allowed one-fourth of the amount recovered.

The Senate has passed the joint resolution changing the date of the Presidential inauguration from March 4th to the last Thursday in April.

Five Chinese boys, who killed a native and then compelled his wife and children to drink his blood, had their blood will be garroted in San Juan.

The New York Zoo has had added to its collection a California mountain sheep, said to be only one in captivity.

White American, who was leading a regiment of Philippine troops, has been killed and his command captured by Japanese, a Japanese army officer for the Japanese, displacing the German, formerly acting in that capacity.

The Secretary of the government, in withdrawing the British troops at Wanchow, China, has tried a storm in England.

Friend of the South has returned from Geneva to Washington, the committee of his son, a much improved recovery is now certain.

Seven men were killed and 14 seriously injured by the fall of a fifteen-ton boiler upon a work train near Little Rock, Arkansas.

The action of the San Francisco chamber of commerce has injured the Chinese, even on forces and California Congressmen are doing all they can to combat them.

Canadian in South Africa complain that they are badly treated by English officers, and threaten to desert if they are forced to join Imperial regiments.

The Secretary of the Navy has reported to the Senate that the cost of the United States Navy for the past twenty years has been over one hundred million dollars.

John V. Farwell of Chicago has been sued for \$250,000 by Mrs. Helen Nolan of Pasadena, for loss of her husband's affection.

Collector Iver of Alaska has issued an order denying British vessels engaged in pelagic sealing port privileges there. The Treasury Department has disapproved the order.

United States Judge Sanford of St. Louis has decided that volunteers cannot be tried by courts martial composed of regulars. The decision will, it is said, open the Federal prison doors to about two hundred military prisoners so convicted.

Governor Taft, explaining the high salaries paid to the Philippine Commission, said the cost of living in Manila was extraordinarily high, and that it cost them all the salary they received for living expenses.

The Ministerial Alliance of Salt Lake has reported that polygamy still exists in Utah, and will submit the report to Congress in the hope of securing a constitutional amendment prohibiting the practice.

The withdrawal of the government troops at Barranquilla to reinforce Panama caused an uprising among the liberals and an attempt to capture the town. The insurgents were however repulsed and driven to the mountains.

Santos Dumont's alarship motor lies at the bottom of Monaco bay, the aeronaut being rescued after a dangerous fall. The guide rope became entangled in the steering gear, and prevented the alarship from being maneuvered. Dumont was compelled to rip the bag and let it fall.

Over \$500 of the stock of the American Shipping Company has been subscribed in Maui, on the condition that a guarantee is given to run a vessel between Maui and Honolulu—Maui News.

Sheriff Storrs, of Provo, Utah, is in San Francisco looking for Wright, the Pelican Point murderer. A few months ago it was believed that one of the criminals in Oahu Prison was Wright, but he has not yet been identified as the man.

While busily engaged in the transaction of city business a day or two ago Mayor Collins, the new chief magistrate of Boston, was notified that Mrs. Hetty Green wished to see him on private business. The mayor sent word that his office hours were entirely given up to city affairs and he could not see Mrs. Green. "The richest woman in America" was angry, but had to submit.

The Right of Suicide.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.—Herbert Wright of this city has been arraigned before Judge Arnold on the charge of taking laudanum with suicidal intent. Wright pleaded "guilty of attempting suicide, but not with intent to kill myself."

In dismissing the case Judge Arnold said he doubted if there is such an offense in this country as attempted suicide. The law emanated, he said, from courts where there were kings and emperors, who adopted the theory that it was wrong for a man to kill himself and thus reduce the number of the king's subjects. The judge added that man's life belonged to himself and his Creator, and he did not know but that the man had the right to kill himself if he so desired.

Japs Drowned in a Gale.

HILLO, Feb. 21.—Last Saturday afternoon the wind blew a gale. The pile driver at the mouth of the Waikakea river was blown upon the beach but got off without damage. In the tossing about, one of the Japanese crew became alarmed, jumped overboard and attempted to swim ashore. He was drowned before the eyes of his comrades.

On Saturday night Japanese fishermen with the nets dragged in the water and recovered the body of a man. Three Japanese fishing smacks were blown five miles away. A wreck coast to various kinds of disaster. One boat with two men was smashed against the rocks. One of the men was drowned the other saved. Two natives saved an other Japanese whose boat was a total wreck. One boat with two Japanese is still missing. Morlas, a man people at Hakalaka with glasses, does not know a thing about the missing boat.

It was supposed to be one of the best boats.

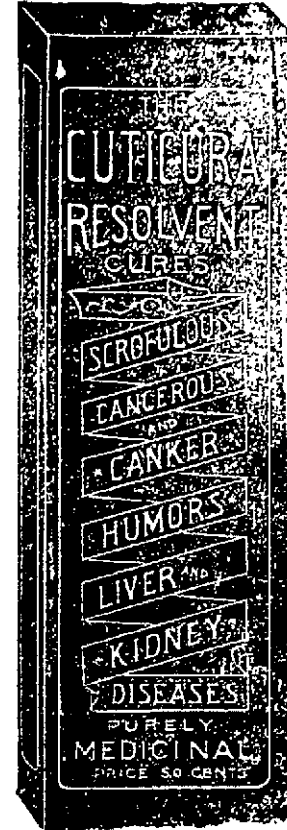
Athletics on Maui.

WAILUKU, Feb. 22.—Secretary of the M. A. A. received a letter from Emmett M. Brown of the Hills baseball team, this week in which the Hills team were the challenge for a game today (Feb. 22), but the letter adds that the team will probably come over to Maui on June 11 or July 4, and bring a contingent of foot racers, high vaulters and other specialists. It is invited.

As a result of a conference held on Wednesday evening a special meeting of the M. A. A. will be called for Monday evening, to provide for the organization of a polo team. There is plenty of good material for such a team in the club, and considerable enthusiasm is being aroused.

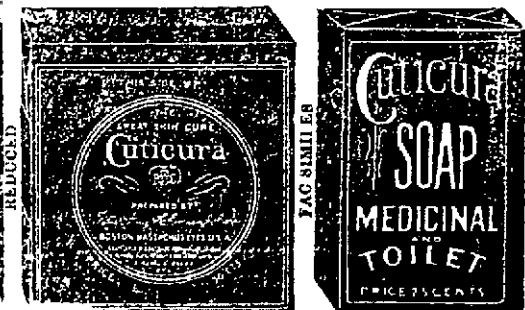
SPRING HUMOURS

Complete External and Internal Treatment



Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humours, rashes, itchings, and irritations, with less of hair, when the best physicians, and all other remedies fail.

Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot: R. Towns & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. Sole Agents: J. Hopp & Co., Ltd., 1057 Fort Street, Hong Kong, U. S. A. "How to Cure Spring Humours," post free.



SOME FURNITURE COMFORTS

Some of which are necessary about the house and others that add to the beauty and ease of the furnishings.

ENAMELED IRON BEDS

should be used in this climate. The luxury of sleep is never thoroughly appreciated until you have used one. Large assortment at various prices now on hand.

LEATHER COUCHES

You will be pleased with the stock of upholstered leather couches now on hand. They are handsome and luxurious.

LADIES DESKS AND DRESS BUREAUS

In beautiful finished woods. All our prices are right. We sell lower than any other house and handle only the finest grade of goods.

J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers.
CORNER KING AND BETHEL STS.

THERE ARE NONE BETTER
AND FEW SO GOOD—
NONE SO GOOD AT THE PRICE

AS THE

Hamilton-Brown
Shoe Co's

SHOES

Where ease, wear and price
are considerations, you cannot
overlook this shoe

Manufacturers' Shoe
Company.
1057 Fort Street.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN. FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

NIPPON MARU	MARCH 4	AMERICA MARU	MARCH 4
PERU	MARCH 12	PEKING	MARCH 11
COPTIC	MARCH 20	GAELIC	MARCH 22
AMERICA MARU	MARCH 25	HONGKONG MARU	MARCH 29
PEKING	APRIL 5	CHINA	APRIL 8
GAELIC	APRIL 15	DORIC	APRIL 15
HONGKONG MARU	APRIL 22	NIPPON MARU	APRIL 25
CHINA	APRIL 29	PEKING	MAY 2
DORIC	MAY 8		

For general information apply to P. M. S. S. Co.

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.
AGENTS.

WHARF AND WAVE.

ARRIVED.

Wednesday, February 26.
 Mr. Iwanai, Greene, from Makaweli, Wailua, Elele and Koloa, at 12:30 a. m., with 1,000 bags sugar, 21 barrels empty bottles, 11 empty gasoline tanks, 2 empty machinery, 4 pairs of wheels, 24 packages sundries.
 Mr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, from Elele, at 3:15 a. m., with 119 packages sundries.
 Mr. E. A. T. Warren, Barneson, from Honolulu, at 4 a. m.
 Mr. Malolo, from Kaula ports.

Thursday, February 27.
 Mr. Kaula, Ryuh, from Kailua, Kapaemahu, Punaluu, Napoopoo, at 3 a. m., with 5,162 bags sugar, 20 head cattle.

DEPARTED.

Tuesday, February 25.
 Mr. Waleale, Piltz, for Wailua and Kekaha, 5 p. m.
 Mr. Concord, Mana, for Paauilo, 4 p. m.
 Mr. Lady, Moki, for Koolau ports, 4 p. m.
 Mr. Mikahala, Gregory, for Kaula ports, 5 p. m.
 Mr. Kawaihale, Moses, for Koolau ports, 4 p. m.
 Mr. Charles Levi Woodbury, Har- rick, for Hilo, 12 m.
 Mr. Schr. Eklipse, Townsend, for Kailua, Kihel, Makana, Kailua, Na- poonoo and Hookana, 3 p. m.
 Mr. Kinau, Clark, for Hilo and way ports, 10 m.
 Mr. Claudine, Parker, for Maui ports, 5 p. m.

DEPARTED.

Wednesday, February 26.
 Mr. H. H. Plater, Chase, for San Francisco, 7:30 a. m.
 Mr. S. E. Atwood, Herriman, for San Francisco, 5 p. m.
 Mr. H. H. Plater, Chase, for New York via Hilo.
 Mr. Nieuw, Pederson, for Lahaina, Kapaemahu, Honokaa and Kukuhaele, 5 p. m.
 Mr. Lehua, Napala, for Maui and Kailua ports, 5 p. m.
 Mr. Nihau, W. Thompson, for Ahu- kani and Hanalei.
 Mr. Keauikaeau, for Paauilo.
 Thursday, February 27.
 Mr. Kailua, Gardner, for Manalei and Kailua, 4 p. m.
 Mr. Nihau, W. Thompson, for Ha- nalei and Ahukini, 3 p. m.
 Mr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, for Anahola and Ahukini, 3 p. m.
 Mr. Iwanai, Greene, for Elele, Ha- waleale, Makaweli, Wailua and Kekaha, 5 p. m.
 Mr. T. H. E. Starbuck, Curtis, for San Francisco, 1 p. m.
 Mr. T. H. E. Starbuck, Curtis, for Puget Sound, 4 p. m.

ARE ELIGIBLE FOR APPOINTMENT

Yesterday afternoon the names of the successful candidates in the first grade customs examination, recently held, were posted at the customs house. The names of those eligible for appointment are as follows:

Alfred H. Day, \$9.80.
 Martin W. Tschudi, \$7.60.
 Horace B. Dunn, \$7.20.
 Charles J. Cooper, \$6.40.
 Robert S. Andrews, \$5.05.
 Walter R. Carroll, \$4.30.
 Mark Weil, \$3.75.
 Prince L. Tople (Kealia), \$1.75.
 Edward S. Tracy, \$1.40.
 James J. Hughes, \$1.80.
 John T. Schneider, \$1.80.
 Thomas P. Harris, \$1.80.
 John C. Evans, \$1.80.
 Walter S. McBryde (Koloa), \$2.05.
 Jasper W. Bell, \$1.85.
 John Stine, \$1.80.
 Harrison W. Stine, \$2.90.

The examination took place two months ago, under the auspices of the local board of civil service examiners, at the High School. The necessary passing percentage is 70, and the standard of papers returned at the last examination was unusually high.

SUDDEN DEATH AT HONUAPU

The steamer Kauai, which arrived from Kailua yesterday morning, brought news of the sudden death of Mrs. Kahano at Honouapuu early last Sunday morning. Mrs. Kahano is said to have been present at a luau at her residence on Saturday evening. Early the next morning her dead body was found on the lanai of her house.

An inquest was being held when the Kauai left Honouapuu. No further particulars of the death of Mrs. Kahano could be obtained.

A. T. R. Jackson, E. W. Sinton, Geo. M. Robertson and Fred Wainwright were passengers on the Kauai.

As soon as she arrived, the Kauai discharged 20 head of cattle on the cattle wharf. The steamer was also loaded with sugar. The steamer brought 122 bags of sugar.

Purser Clark reported the Kauai left at Honouapuu when the Kauai left Honouapuu and that the weather was calm and clear. Fair weather prevailed at Kailua and Kailua ports, and the channel was smooth.

There are now several names mentioned in connection with the place in the event of a change. There has been quite a boom for a time. The railroad company has been thought to be interested in the place which has put them in a position of the running.

Yesterday there were many reports as to who were interested in the place. It was made it should be carried on by some Kamaaina, like Mark Robinson or John Finn. There seems a probability that the plan of delaying action until there has been a change made will prevail, especially as the Home Builders are waiting as well.

A native named Kahana, who lives on Vineyard street, was arrested yesterday and charged with common nuisance. He is alleged to have persisted in washing a carriage over a water ditch which supplied some of the people in the neighborhood.

CUBAN BILL WILL PASS

President Said to Have Made His Point.

NEW YORK, February 15.—A special to the Sun from Washington says: President Roosevelt's recommendations for tariff concessions to Cuba, submitted in his annual message to Congress, will be acted upon during the coming week. As soon as the bill abolishing the internal revenue war taxes shall have passed the House, Tuesday afternoon, in accordance with a special rule that will be adopted tomorrow for consideration of the bill, the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee will hold a conference and agree upon a programme for framing and passing the Cuban tariff reduction bill. This programme was agreed to at a White House conference this morning between the President, who called it, and Speaker Henderson, Representatives Grosvenor and Cannon, and Senators Platt of Connecticut, Spooner, Aldrich and Allison. President Roosevelt told the Senators and Representatives during the talk, which lasted for an hour and a half, just how important he thinks it is that the United States shall keep its written and unwritten pledges to Cuba, and said in language so plain that it could not be misunderstood that he had not weakened in the slightest degree since sending his message to Congress in December. Some one had reported him, he said, as being willing to compromise, but there was nothing for him to compromise in view of the fact that all he wants is legislation that will relieve Cuba's crying distress and make good to her the implied promises of the United States.

Before this had been accomplished the legislative situation in the House was considered and the President was especially anxious for information as to the programme for the passage on Tuesday of the bill abolishing the war revenue taxes. The Speaker and Representative Grosvenor explained to him the rule that would be adopted on Monday setting aside that day and the next for debate on the bill and providing for a vote at 4 o'clock Tuesday.

The President was told that the report of Representative Tawney, the Republican whip of the House, shows that there would be a majority of at least twenty-five for the adoption of the rule, although it is feared that a few Republicans under the lead of Representative Babcock may refuse to vote for the rule, being disgruntled at the recent action of the Ways and Means Committee in refusing to accept the Babcock tariff reduction bill as an amendment, or to accept any suggestions as to general tariff changes.

Another important matter decided is that the Senate will accept the bill abolishing the war taxes as it passes the House, with only such unimportant amendments as may be found desirable when the bill is under consideration by the Finance Committee. The House plan to wipe out all the war taxes will be agreed to, and the attempt at tariff changes or tariff debate will thus be checkmated. It was the unanimous opinion that there is every reason why there should be no tariff legislation at this session, and there will be none.

As to the precise form of the bill reducing the tariff on imports of Cuban products into the United States, there is still much uncertainty. Some Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee are adverse to supporting any bill of this kind. At least two of the gentlemen who were at the White House conference represent so-called beet-sugar States, and they say that to lower the duty on Cuban sugar would be to ruin the beet sugar industry of their constituents.

In view, however, of the earnestness of the President's recommendations, that the appeals of Cuba be heeded, and accepting the advice of their party colleagues in the Senate and House, these men agree to stand by the programme of enacting a bill for Cuba's relief. The work will be taken up as soon as the war tax bill is disposed of Tuesday.

CHICAGO FINANCES IN BAD CONDITION

CHICAGO, February 15.—The financial condition, as represented by the report made by the City Council, is in a bad way. The revenue and expenditure for the last two years, it is only a matter of another year or two when the credit of the city will have been exhausted and the municipality will be forced to borrow money against the tax levy of the current year.

This was the statement of City Comptroller M. J. Quinn today, as he appeared before the Finance Committee of the City Council, which has taken up the revenue and expenditure for the last two years, it is only a matter of another year or two when the credit of the city will have been exhausted and the municipality will be forced to borrow money against the tax levy of the current year.

There are now several names mentioned in connection with the place in the event of a change. There has been quite a boom for a time. The railroad company has been thought to be interested in the place which has put them in a position of the running.

ROYAL Baking Powder

Makes the bread more healthful.
 Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

HAWAII'S PROBLEM

(Continued from page 1.)

One man worked 12 months—ill and dissatisfied with the work.

Five men worked 15 months—Dissatisfied with the work, but stayed until crop was mature to fulfill agreement. In all, the 15 men worked 150 months.

General average of time at the plantation, 10.6 months. From the outset there was dissension among these farmers, complaints, trivial and otherwise, were constantly made; extra men were always needed to keep their fields in order; and although only five of the fifteen remained, these were, however, dissatisfied and stayed only until completion of the maturity of the crop to obtain the benefits therefrom.

During the time of their employment they had received each over \$40 per month in cash, free rent, firewood, water and medical attendance—more in all than the plantation could afford to pay for profitable cultivation; and yet these five men refused to entertain a similar proposition for continuance of the field work.

The experiment was a failure. Not one of these fifteen farmers was temperate; they quarrelled and were dissatisfied; said the work was menial, laborious and distasteful to them. As these were all respectable, law-abiding, temperate men, the only conclusion that can be reached is that American farmers will not work in the cultivation of the fields of the Hawaiian Islands. The work was distasteful to them in the warm climate. The farmers performed but one, and that the lightest portion of the work, to wit, the hoeing and irrigating of the cane, consisting of removing by the hoe the weeds from the furrows and turning in water in the various water courses for irrigation. They did not cultivate so well or so much land as the Asiatic laborer. No complaint was made by them that the plantation had not fulfilled its agreement.

It was the aim of the company at the outset to establish further colonies of American farmers, and to draw from the United States farmers who would be American in spirit and do away with the necessity of looking entirely to the Orient or to the Portuguese colonies for labor. It is unfortunate that the experiment was a flat failure.

One obstacle in the way of the success of the experiment was, and always has been, the remoteness of the islands from the homes of the men, and this geographical drawback must always exist.

Within the last three months an attempt has been made by one of the most prominent contractors on the islands to introduce white men to work upon the construction of a railroad on the island of Hawaii. A contract was given to certain labor contractors to enlist white men to go to that island and take sub-contracts in the construction of the railroad. Twenty-eight men were obtained to do wood cutting, grading and some rock work. Twenty per cent more was offered the white laborers than the ordinary workmen upon the road, a day's work being placed at about \$3. The contracts were steady and the laborers could not get from \$18 to \$20 per week. Ten hours a day constituted the day's labor. At the end of two months just one of the 28 men remained. Some of the men soon learned the wages paid to the Chinese and the wages paid the Japanese, and began offering hands from the adjoining plantations, and taking charge of these men themselves, endeavoring to direct the work of others, but not doing any labor themselves. Each man had his own cabin and lived absolutely independent of the rest. They made no attempt at economy, and they insisted upon having canned goods daily, and spent \$2 per day upon their food.

This class of labor was not good. The men had a dislike for continuous work and were much more likely to visit the saloons than to attend to the duties assigned them.

Ultimately it was necessary to supply their place with Polynesians, and these last, who are a little longer than the other whites, and the Japanese were called upon to finish the contract.

The conclusion from these two experiments is, in my mind, evident that Americans cannot be induced to go to Hawaii and do the work of common laborers. The facts compare the theory.

It is commonly said in Asia we must turn to help. The Chinese, for instance, will do the work of the Japanese, and the Japanese will do the work of the Chinese. It is true, but the Chinese are not Americans, and the Japanese are not Americans, and that is the point.

It is true, but the Chinese are not Americans, and the Japanese are not Americans, and that is the point. It is true, but the Chinese are not Americans, and the Japanese are not Americans, and that is the point.

It is true, but the Chinese are not Americans, and the Japanese are not Americans, and that is the point. It is true, but the Chinese are not Americans, and the Japanese are not Americans, and that is the point.

It is true, but the Chinese are not Americans, and the Japanese are not Americans, and that is the point. It is true, but the Chinese are not Americans, and the Japanese are not Americans, and that is the point.

It is true, but the Chinese are not Americans, and the Japanese are not Americans, and that is the point. It is true, but the Chinese are not Americans, and the Japanese are not Americans, and that is the point.

It is true, but the Chinese are not Americans, and the Japanese are not Americans, and that is the point. It is true, but the Chinese are not Americans, and the Japanese are not Americans, and that is the point.

It is true, but the Chinese are not Americans, and the Japanese are not Americans, and that is the point. It is true, but the Chinese are not Americans, and the Japanese are not Americans, and that is the point.

small sum), and then return to their native land.

I am sure it is not your intention or the intention of the plantation pay to have a hamper of plantations. What is desired is, I doubt not, to have the plantations broaden their policy along the lines which are in keeping with the institutions of our country.

I do not believe the administration will stand in the way of our getting laborers necessary to the success of the Islands. What I do wish is that some way could be devised whereby we could acquire the Portuguese and other Europeans in large numbers, rather than to be increasing the number of Japanese and Chinese at the Islands.

The Asiatic laborer is not a cheap laborer. Considering the fact that he works the year around, and is paid for all the work done, and also considering the perquisites given, he receives more than the New England farm laborer.

I may add that a number of planters at the Islands are Americans and almost without exception are ardent supporters of the republican party.

THE LAND QUESTION.

I judge from the message that was sent by you to Congress that you have a strong desire to bring about a system of small farming by Americans, and that this will be induced by extending to Hawaii the land laws of the United States. The object sought is desirable, but it seems to me that the remedy suggested would, in large part, defeat the object sought.

I have already indicated to you the experience made by the Ewa Plantation, and I suggest that you consider that in connection with this land question.

A system of laws has grown up at the Islands which at the time of annexation had become well adapted to the conditions there existing. The present system was passed in 1895, largely through the instrumentality of the then President of the Republic, Mr. Dole, who is now the Governor of the Islands.

The difficulty at the Islands is not the laws, but in inducing white people to go there and take up land.

The United States land laws I do not think are adapted to the Islands, for this reason, among others: The land of Hawaii are in large part small and scattered, irregular in shape, cut up by gulches, either dry and incapable of irrigation, except at enormous expense, or else covered with dense forest, and remedy suggested, thus being inaccessible except at great expense. To make these lands available the government would first be forced to make roads to the upper lands, and either itself develop or aid in developing some system of irrigation, because the expense would be too great for any individual to take up. Necessarily this would be of slow growth.

I think that if the United States land laws were extended to Hawaii, the land would be located by speculators, and as soon as a title could be obtained, it would be sold to some corporation. This is the very thing to be avoided. If the land is to be settled, as I judge would be your wish, by small farmers.

Another reason why the land laws of the United States do not seem to me adapted to the Islands is that the Hawaiian lands are brought under cultivation at so much more productive and valuable than a corresponding quantity of land in the United States. Hence, the amount any individual should be allowed to locate should be restricted to a much smaller quantity than permitted in the United States, and a higher price should be charged for the land in order to return to the government some part of the cost of roads and irrigation ditches. The speculator should not be permitted to get it at \$1.25 per acre and turn it over to some corporation for a price which ought to go in part to reimburse the government for expenditures made.

At present the lands on the Islands are thoroughly classified under their land laws. There are three classes of agricultural lands, two of pastoral lands, and different prices are charged for each class. The forest lands, too, are all classified.

The Hawaiian law has been framed by reason of the peculiar conditions there existing, and it is adapted to all classes and conditions of people who desire to take up lands.

If any changes are to be made, I think a commissioner should be sent out to examine the existing conditions before such changes take place.

The government there is constantly laying out tracts for the settlement of homesteads and going to great expense to make these lands accessible. Other lands not yet capable of utilization will in time become available, and in meantime the government has found it wise to lease these for short terms to corporations, with provision that the lease can at any time be cancelled when the lands are desired for settlement or homestead purposes.

I may say in conclusion that it is now my expectation to be in Washington within the next two weeks, and if I can give you any additional information I shall be glad to do so.

I have purposely written of matters with which I am especially familiar, and have avoided touching upon the political situation in any way.

With the greatest respect, I remain, Very truly yours, B. F. DILLINGHAM.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

February 20.—H. Cooke and wife to E. E. Paxton, lots 2, 3, 4 and portion lot 5, block 22, College Hills tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$4,500.

Kana and husband et als to H. K. Kapaemahu, interest in R. P. 5274, Wailua, Maui. Consideration, \$1.

C. H. Cooke and wife to C. R. Hemmaway, portion lot 5, block 22, College Hills tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$1.

A. Perry and wife to J. A. Maroon, interest in R. P. 6418, Lot 1734, and piece of land, Manoa, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$275.

February 21.—Kipela and husband to George Hitchman, water right at Kailua, Kona, Hawaii. Consideration, \$1.

Luka Kaul to H. Kana, interest in R. P. 5024, Kula, Maui. Consideration, \$50.

W. W. Ahana and wife to John Ross, piece of land, River street, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$3,500.

Cecilia N. Arnold, by attorney of mortgagor, to A. T. Miles, R. P. 3590, Kula, Maui. Consideration, \$2,600.

List of deeds filed for record February 25, 1902.

First Party. Second Party. Class.

J. T. Whitehouse et al. to M. G. John- son. Consideration, \$1.

W. W. Ahana and wife to John Ross, piece of land, River street, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$3,500.

Cecilia N. Arnold, by attorney of mortgagor, to A. T. Miles, R. P. 3590, Kula, Maui. Consideration, \$2,600.

List of deeds filed for record February 25, 1902.

First Party. Second Party. Class.

J. T. Whitehouse et al. to M. G. John- son. Consideration, \$1.

W. W. Ahana and wife to John Ross, piece of land, River street, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$3,500.

Cecilia N. Arnold, by attorney of mortgagor, to A. T. Miles, R. P. 3590, Kula, Maui. Consideration, \$2,600.

List of deeds filed for record February 25, 1902.

First Party. Second Party. Class.

J. T. Whitehouse et al. to M. G. John- son. Consideration, \$1.

W. W. Ahana and wife to John Ross, piece of land, River street, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$3,500.

Cecilia N. Arnold, by attorney of mortgagor, to A. T. Miles, R. P. 3590, Kula, Maui. Consideration, \$2,600.

List of deeds filed for record February 25, 1902.

First Party. Second Party. Class.

J. T. Whitehouse et al. to M. G. John- son. Consideration, \$1.

W. W. Ahana and wife to John Ross, piece of land, River street, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$3,500.

Cecilia N. Arnold, by attorney of mortgagor, to A. T. Miles, R. P. 3590, Kula, Maui. Consideration, \$2,600.

List of deeds filed for record February 25, 1902.

First Party. Second Party. Class.

J. T. Whitehouse et al. to M. G. John- son. Consideration, \$1.

W. W. Ahana and wife to John Ross, piece of land, River street, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$3,500.

Cecilia N. Arnold, by attorney of mortgagor, to A. T. Miles, R. P. 3590, Kula, Maui. Consideration, \$2,600.

List of deeds filed for record February 25, 1902.

First Party. Second Party. Class.

J. T. Whitehouse et al. to M. G. John- son. Consideration, \$1.

W. W. Ahana and wife to John Ross, piece of land, River street, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$3,500.

Cecilia N. Arnold, by attorney of mortgagor, to A. T. Miles, R. P. 3590, Kula, Maui. Consideration, \$2,600.

List of deeds filed for record February 25, 1902.

First Party. Second Party. Class.

J. T. Whitehouse et al. to M. G. John- son. Consideration, \$1.

W. W. Ahana and wife to John Ross, piece of land, River street, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$3,500.

Cecilia N. Arnold, by attorney of mortgagor, to A. T. Miles, R. P. 3590, Kula, Maui. Consideration, \$2,600.

List of deeds filed for record February 25, 1902.

First Party. Second Party. Class.

J. T. Whitehouse et al. to M. G. John- son. Consideration, \$1.

W. W. Ahana and wife to John Ross, piece of land, River street, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$3,500.

Cecilia N. Arnold, by attorney of mortgagor, to A. T. Miles, R. P. 3590, Kula, Maui. Consideration, \$2,600.

List of deeds filed for record February 25, 1902.

First Party. Second Party. Class.

J. T. Whitehouse et al. to M. G. John- son. Consideration, \$1.

W. W. Ahana and wife to John Ross, piece of land, River street, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$3,500.

Cecilia N. Arnold, by attorney of mortgagor, to A. T. Miles, R. P. 3590, Kula, Maui. Consideration, \$2,600.

List of deeds filed for record February 25, 1902.

First Party. Second Party. Class.

J. T. Whitehouse et al. to M. G. John- son. Consideration, \$1.

W. W. Ahana and wife to John Ross, piece of land, River street, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$3,500.

Cecilia N. Arnold, by attorney of mortgagor, to A. T. Miles, R. P. 3590, Kula, Maui. Consideration, \$2,600.

List of deeds filed for record February 25, 1902.

First Party. Second Party. Class.

J. T. Whitehouse et al. to M. G. John- son. Consideration, \$1.

W. W. Ahana and wife to John Ross, piece of land, River street, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$3,500.

Cecilia N. Arnold, by attorney of mortgagor, to A. T. Miles, R. P. 3590, Kula, Maui. Consideration, \$2,600.

List of deeds filed for record February 25, 1902.

First Party. Second Party. Class.

J. T. Whitehouse et al. to M. G. John- son. Consideration, \$1.

W. W. Ahana and wife to John Ross, piece of land, River street, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$3,500.

Cecilia N. Arnold, by attorney of mortgagor, to A. T. Miles, R. P. 3590, Kula, Maui. Consideration, \$2,600.

List of deeds filed for record February 25, 1902.

First Party. Second Party. Class.

J. T. Whitehouse et al. to M. G. John- son. Consideration, \$1.

W. W. Ahana and wife to John Ross, piece of land, River street, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$3,500.

Cecilia N. Arnold, by attorney of mortgagor, to A. T. Miles, R. P. 3590, Kula, Maui. Consideration, \$2,600.

List of deeds filed for record February 25, 1902.

First Party. Second Party. Class.

J.